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HONG KONG, MONDAY, MAY 27, 1929.

壹拜禮 日柒廿月伍年九廿百九千壹英

PRICE: \$3 PER MONTH

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TIME-TABLE.

On and after April 9th, 1929, until further Notice (all previous
Time Tables cancelled).

UP TRAINS

STATIONS	No. 1 A.M.	No. 2 A.M.	No. 3 A.M.	No. 4 A.M.	No. 5 A.M.	No. 6 A.M.	No. 7 A.M.	No. 8 A.M.	No. 9 A.M.	No. 10 A.M.	No. 11 A.M.	No. 12 P.M.	No. 13 P.M.	No. 14 P.M.	No. 15 P.M.	No. 16 P.M.	No. 17 P.M.	No. 18 P.M.	No. 19 P.M.	No. 20 P.M.	No. 21 P.M.	No. 22 P.M.
Kowloon Dep.	8.40	8.05	8.30	9.15	10.00	10.10	11.15	2.31	3.30	4.30	5.40	7.35										
Yau Ma Tei Dep.	8.48			9.25	10.06	10.16	11.21	2.39	3.38	4.38	5.48	7.43										
Shatin Dep.	7.01			9.38	10.19	10.29	11.34	2.42	3.41	4.41	5.51	7.46										
Tai Po Dep.	7.15			9.52	10.33	10.43	11.48	2.45	3.44	4.44	5.54	7.49										
Market Dep.	7.20			9.58	10.39	10.49	11.54	2.48	3.47	4.47	5.57	7.52										
Fauling Dep.	7.30			10.10	10.47	10.57	12.02	2.51	3.50	4.50	6.00	7.55										
Sheung Shui Dep.	7.35			10.15	10.52	11.02	12.07	2.54	3.53	4.53	6.03	7.58										
Sham Shui Dep.	7.41	8.45		10.21	10.58	11.08	12.13	2.58	3.57	4.57	6.07	8.02										
Canton Arr.	12.05			5.48				7.18														

DOWN TRAINS

STATIONS	No. 1 A.M.	No. 2 A.M.	No. 3 A.M.	No. 4 A.M.	No. 5 A.M.	No. 6 A.M.	No. 7 A.M.	No. 8 A.M.	No. 9 A.M.	No. 10 A.M.	No. 11 A.M.	No. 12 P.M.	No. 13 P.M.	No. 14 P.M.	No. 15 P.M.	No. 16 P.M.	No. 17 P.M.	No. 18 P.M.	No. 19 P.M.	No. 20 P.M.	No. 21 P.M.	No. 22 P.M.
Canton Dep.				8.10								8.35										
Sham Shui Dep.	7.17	8.03	10.34	11.27	11.47	12.53	4.39	5.47	6.42	7.07												
Sheung Shui Dep.	7.25	8.11	10.42		11.55	13.01	4.46	5.54		7.14												
Fauling Dep.	7.30	8.15	10.47		12.00	13.06	4.50	5.58														
Tai Po Dep.	7.40	8.25	10.57		12.11	13.17	5.00	6.08														
Market Dep.	7.44	8.31	11.01		12.15	13.21	5.04	6.12														
Shatin Dep.	7.57	8.44	11.14		12.30	13.36	5.17	6.25														
Yau Ma Tei Dep.	8.11	8.56	11.26		12.43	13.49	5.29	6.38														
Kowloon Arr.	8.17	9.02	11.32	12.07	12.48	13.54	5.39	6.44	7.22	7.49												

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THE RIDDLE OF THE WOMEN'S VOTE.

THE DIVORCE BAR AND DISTRUST OF PARTY PROMISES.

LADY JOURNALIST TOURS FIVE CONSTITUENCIES.

"FEW WOMEN HAVE OPINIONS OF THEIR OWN."

[By MARJORIE HARRISON, "Daily Express" Special Correspondent.]

I have just returned from a tour of discovery through five typical constituencies, undertaken in an endeavour to find out how the women of the country will influence the general election.

I have talked with hundreds of women of all ages, representing all classes of the community. I have heard what the wives of working men and of the unemployed have to say, as well as the opinion of well-to-do women and girls. I have talked with the workers—with factory girls, shop assistants, teachers, typists, students, domestic servants, and business women. They have told me what they intend to do with their vote, and I have discovered, in the words of one young woman, that many of them "are going to forget it."

Few Students.

The majority of those who have decided their party inherited their political opinions, or adopted them on marriage. There are, of course, a certain number who have studied the subject and formed their own opinion, but they are comparatively a handful.

I started my inquiries in South Kensington, because in this constituency the Conservative candidate, Sir William Davidson, is said to be handicapped by his recent divorce. I was interested to see how much this weighed with the women.

Forty-two per cent. of the women of South Kensington with whom I talked will vote Conservative, and among the younger element there is a feeling of indignation that a purely personal matter should be a bar to a candidate's suitability. It strikes them as "unsporting."

I did, however, discover some older women who said that, other things being equal, they would have preferred another candidate, as they feared that Sir William Davidson's opinion on divorce legislation might be contrary to their own, but I only chanced on one who definitely refused to vote for him on this ground.

Useless Votes.

Thirty per cent. of those I questioned will not use their vote. A sense of responsibility, coupled with a lack of interest, was the reason. If they voted they felt they should do so intelligently, and, frankly, they know nothing about, and were not sufficiently interested to learn.

Out of a hundred women questioned the replies were:—

Conservative 42
Liberal 8
Socialist 12
Undecided 8
Will not vote 30

of drabness. "They are all out to feather their nests, and none of them intend to keep their promises. I suppose I'll vote for the Socialists, because my husband is a union man. But there's not a pin to choose between them."

One gathers an impression that their men-folk have a touchingly simple faith. "My husband says I should vote for So-and-So, because he will do such-and-such, but I don't believe it." The women of West Willemsen must be hard nuts to crack. A summary of a hundred replies shows:—

Conservative 28
Liberal 12
Socialist 33
Undecided 22
Will not vote 6

100

In South Tottenham I struck the younger element of the working class women, and if there is any foundation for the charge of irresponsibility among the young voters it is to be found in this section. This seat is held by a Conservative, but there is strong support for the Socialist.

I first tackled three girls who for the first time would be qualified to vote. They threw back their heads and laughed deliciously. "Oh! I expect I'll vote," said one. "You've only to sign your name on a paper, haven't you?"

"Well, I vote for? Well, the Conservatives, I think, because they employ people, don't they? I'm a working girl, so I'd better keep in with them."

"Better Be Socialist."

She turned to one of her companions: "You'd better be Socialist; your young man is, isn't he?"

"All right, I'll be the same as him," was the reply.

The third girl, not to leave the Liberals out in the cold decided for them. So they might have replied if you have asked: "Which will you have, oranges or lemons?"

"It's a silly idea, anyway," said the first girl. "We don't want the vote."

They smiled good-bye, and arm in arm went dancing down the street. There was spring in their hearts, laughter in their lives, and not a thought of politics in their pretty heads. They were oblivious of the grim ghosts of militant suffragettes sighing over the thanklessness of their task, and these three were typical of many working girls.

Liberal Supporters.

In South Tottenham a large number of women and girls support Liberalism. There is an indication that this party will actually benefit more by the new franchise than any other. Their numbers, I think, will be largely increased in many constituencies by the ranks of women who are dissatisfied with Conservatism and distrustful of Socialism.

The South Tottenham percentages for women voters are:—

Conservative 18
Liberal 24
Socialist 30
Undecided 24
Will not vote 18

100

I visited two constituencies out of London—Bournemouth, where there are 41,000 women voters and

only 23,000 men, and Northampton, where there are numbers of girls employed in factories. In both these constituencies far greater interest was shown than in London. This is probably because, with women, the personal factor counts enormously.

Londoners see their candidates on the platform—if at all. In the country they and their families are known. For years, probably, they have been interested in the life of the town and countryside, and their respective merits are pitted one against the other.

In Bournemouth I made a point of talking chiefly to the "under thirties." Again I came up against a great lack of interest, but more were definite in their decision, because they had been brought up in their particular political faith.

Only five per cent. were undecided, and half of these told me they were attending meetings, and wished to know more about the claims of the various parties before making up their minds. In other constituencies the undecided ones nearly all said, "I really don't know; I haven't given it a thought."

The figures in the Bournemouth constituency are:—

Conservative 44
Liberal 21
Socialist 17
Undecided 5
Will not vote 13

Minds Made Up.

Northampton was the most interesting place I visited. I did not meet one woman who had not made up her mind to use her vote, and I learned more about political views, even though vague, than I did in all the other constituencies together. At present the seat is held by a Socialist, but there is strong support for both the Conservative and Liberal.

The factory girl, in spite of the energy of trade union canvassers, are fairly equally divided in their opinions. They appear to define Conservatism as being the party to which employers belong, and Socialists as representing the workers only. They use the term "Labour," and this has misled them.

They look on these two parties as representing two clearly defined social classes, and regarded themselves as between the devil and the deep sea. Some think it wiser to support Conservatism on the grounds that by backing their employers they make for greater employment. Others believe that it will pay better to be loyal to what they imagine is exclusively their own class.

There is an attractive and popular young woman standing in the interests of Liberalism, and although she has many keen supporters she loses some votes among her own sex simply because she is a woman. A few women said "I have never voted for a woman, and I don't see myself doing it."

In Northampton the percentages are:—

Conservative 44
Liberal 18
Socialist 32
Undecided 6
Will not vote 0

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3447, 7003. Tainan.
Boekifish. Chungking.
0490. Cholon.
Nguyenxuongthai. Cholon.
0692, 2704, Empress. Cholon.
Hotel Room 38. Canton.
Money. Medan.
Merk Vhiutung. Weltevreden.
Reynolds, Kowloon. S. Francisco.
Yuen Cheong. Hainan.
Yamking. Keelung.
Manifold. Keelung.
0948, 1838. Changchow.

A FRENCH VIEW OF DISARMAMENT.

NO FURTHER SACRIFICES AT PRESENT.

NEED FOR CAUTION.

Mr. Paul-Boncour, the inspirer of the recent French military reorganisation law and until recently chief French delegate to the Preparatory Disarmament Commission at Geneva, devotes an article in *L'œuvre* to the present session of the Commission at Geneva.

The keynote of M. Paul-Boncour's article is his insistence on the necessity of proceeding with extreme caution towards disarmament.

Reorganisation Urged.

He is sceptical about the value of publicity in regard to the reduction of armaments, and is against land or air forces being reduced before navies. Further, he is doubtful about the value of any of these things if they are not accompanied by some form of what he calls "international control."

Certainly, in his view, France is not called upon to make any immediate further sacrifices now that the term of compulsory military service has been reduced to one year. France's duty seems, in his opinion, rather to lie in reorganising her army to suit modern conditions.

The ultimate aim should be to turn national armies into militias, but—and here again the stress on the need for caution is brought out—France could not do that unless other nations agreed to do so at the same time. Finally, he once again strongly opposes the abolition of compulsory military service in favour of professional armies.

No Hurry.

In short, in M. Paul-Boncour's view, France has done enough for the moment in the matter of disarmament, and the reduction in the period of conscription is his reply to any charge of militarism that may be preferred against her.

"Let us guard ourselves carefully against being distracted by any fantasies—Russian, Turkish, or Chinese—which, under the pretext of speeding up disarmament, might jeopardise the methodical work pursued at each session of the League's Preparatory Commission for so many years," writes M. Paul-Boncour. "Further," he continues, "there is no need to yield to the insistence of Germany, for what signifies publicity for armaments which are not limited?"

As to trying to proceed to an immediate reduction of land forces to get the long-delayed process of disarmament in motion, M. Paul-Boncour asks: "What is the use of the limitation of land and air armaments which are not accompanied at the same time by naval limitation?" "And," he states finally, with the now dead Protocol of Geneva obviously in his mind, "what would in any case be a limitation of armaments unaccompanied by international control other than a gross deception for honest people?"

LESSON SERMON.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, HONG KONG.

"Soul and body" was the subject of the Lesson-Sermon in all Churches of Christ, Scientist, on Sunday, May 26.

The Golden Text was: "My soul longeth, yes, even fainteth for the courts of the Lord: my heart and my flesh crieth out for the living God" (Psalms 84: 2).

Among the citations which comprised the Lesson-Sermon was the following from the Bible: "Ye have therefore received Christ Jesus the Lord, so walk ye in him: Rooted and built up in him, and established in the faith, as ye have been taught, abounding therein with thanksgiving. For in him dwelleth all the fullness of the Godhead bodily. And ye are complete in him, which is the head of all principality and power" (Col. 2: 6, 7, 8, 10).

The Lesson-Sermon also included the following passages from the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy: "The time has come for a finite conception of the infinite and of a material body as the seat of mind to give place to a diviner sense of intelligence and its manifestations,—to the better understanding that Science, or the Supreme Being, or Divine Principle, and idea" (p. 236).

FEW WORDS ABOUT A DINNER CHOP.

16 MILES' DEATH RIDE OF A RACING CYCLIST WIFE.

PREVIOUS IMPULSES.

Mrs. Nellie Ada Pocock, aged twenty-seven, of Aylesbury-road, Bromley, Kent, known as a racing cyclist, had a "tiff" with her husband concerning a chop she had cooked. She left home on her cycle, and was found later drowned in a pond at Holmethorpe, near Redhill, Surrey, sixteen miles from her home.

A verdict of "Suicide while of unsound mind" was recorded at the inquest.

"When I went home to dinner last Tuesday," said Mr. Ernest Pocock, the husband, giving evidence, "we had a slight disagreement about a chop she had cooked. There was no quarrel, but just a few words."

"She asked me later in the evening if she might go for a cycle ride. She said 'good-bye' to me, entered the bedroom and said 'good-bye' to my son. I heard her go downstairs and out. That was the last time I saw her alive."

Revolver Shot.

The coroner: Have you had any tiffs before?—Yes, quite a number, but never a real quarrel.

And she ever run away from you before?—Yes, twice, staying away for two or three days.

Was there an incident in a restaurant about two or three years ago?—Yes, she fired a revolver and shot a waiter accidentally.

Mr. Pocock added that his wife often acted on the impulse of the moment. She fired the revolver at the waiter only to frighten him.

James Abraham Birch, of Redhill, said that on Wednesday afternoon he saw a bicycle against a shed near a pond at Holmethorpe. He saw the body of a woman when he went to the water.

Sergeant Foster stated that there was a drop of 12ft. from the bank to the water. There were foot-marks on loose sand at the top of the bank.

Dr. H. J. Sardon, the police surgeon, said that death was from drowning.

SOLDIER MONKS TO FIGHT WAR.

GERMAN SENTIMENT.

EX-OFFICERS' DESIRE FOR PEACE.

The Colonel held out his sword to the Crown Prince, his superior and friend. "I will have no more part in the barbarous work," he declared.

This German Army officer had distinguished himself in the World War, but ceaseless slaughter had sickened him and he defied the heir to the throne of Germany. Court martial and a firing squad loomed ahead, but he was saved by family influence, to be interned in a sanatorium.

Now, we read in a copyrighted Berlin dispatch to the *New York Evening World*, this officer and 500 of his fellows have entered a Franciscan monastery in the Principality of Hohenzollern. They will devote their lives to religion and work for peace. Reading on:

To Preserve Their Sanity.

Most of the Franciscan novices are sons of wealthy and noble families who fought with distinction in the imperial armies. War experiences left them in such shattered mental and moral condition, they claim, that to preserve their very sanity they have renounced society and have retired from the world.

Henceforth they propose to devote themselves solely to works of charity, and to the propagation of the ideals of peace and human brotherhood according to the conceptions of St. Francis of Assisi, the founder and patron of the order to which they now belong.

Although their lives will be chiefly devoted to spiritual interests, they will take an active part in humanitarian movements that look for the abolition of war and its horrors. Observers see in the action of the ex-Army officers but another manifestation of the wholehearted and deep-founded desire for peace among the German people.

Proved to Be Honest.

When 200 young men, most of them belonging to the Junker class, will go to the extent of giving up all worldly advancement in order to serve the cause of peace, religion, and justice, it shows that there is a strong undercurrent of sentiment running in the right direction in Germany, say these men.

Instead of drilling and attending re-unions of the militaristic Stahl-Helm, these young men, who were looked upon only a short few months ago as potential sabre-rattlers and spur-clinkers in their native surroundings, now rise at three in the morning to attend matins. They spend their days in pious meditation, literary work, and attending to gardens and meadows.

Many of them have confessed that they were on the verge of breakdown following an ineluctable remorse over participation in the War, and that the solitude and tranquility of a monastery looked to them as the only means to escape the gnawings of a harrowed conscience. Going to the gate of the monastery, asking for admittance, several told the prior that they had come to do penance.

The prior, who was interviewed by a representative of the paper, declared that without an exception these men have proven to be in earnest, and that nearly all had found peace of mind and a new desire to live.

THREE PRE-ROMAN TOMBS.

HUMAN BONES, KNIVES, AND OTHER RELICS.

Brescia, Italy.—Three tombs of pre-Roman times, belonging, according to local archaeologists, to a primitive civilisation which cannot be precisely defined were brought to light in the course of making the foundations for the new hospital at Lovers near here.

Human bones, knives, and small iron objects, whose use is uncertain, were found in the tombs, which are rough sarcophagi, showing only rudimentary traces of decoration. The tombs do not show any sign of inscription, and their period cannot be exactly determined.

TO-DAY'S WIRELESS PROGRAMME.

BROADCAST BY Z.B.W. ON 350 METRES.

1.48 p.m.—Weather report.
5.30 to 6.30 p.m.—Programme of Chinese music. (Victor records supplied by The Music World Co.).
7.48 p.m.—Evening weather report.
9 p.m.—Evening programme. (Columbia records supplied by Messrs. Anderson Music Co.).
10.30 p.m.—Close down.

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THIRDLY.

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PICTURES AND PLAYS.

Mr. A. D. Flower, Chairman of the Governors of the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre at Stratford-upon-Avon, where the Shakespeare Birthday season is now being given, has received a cable from Mr. Morris Gest, the American theatrical producer, under whose management the recent tour of America by the Stratford Festival Company was undertaken, in which he states:—

"Shakespeare was the man, the genius who taught and will continue to teach the masses all over the world. Culture and education are peace. War is ignorance."

"If the people in the world are taught to read and write and appreciate Shakespeare there never will be war. I will take with great pleasure the Shakespeare Players to America next year. I will guarantee them against loss."

Princess Mary shared with 3,000 school-children the experience of witnessing a novel experiment in the adaptation of the film to juvenile education.

It was a demonstration recently by Visual Education, Ltd., at Stoll's Picture Theatre in Kingsway, and Princess Mary described it as "the beginning of a useful movement which I hope will grow and spread."

The Bishop of Winchester explained to a reporter that the experiment was the outcome of the Commission, of which he was president, which sat in 1910. Experiments had shown that the response of children to visual teaching was in some cases 50 per cent. greater than by existing oral methods.

The programme is entertaining as well as educational. Further exhibitions were to be given for school-children on Saturday mornings during May at Stoll's Theatre, and afterwards the films be shown in the provinces and at schools.

Clemence Dane, one of the brainiest of our playwrights, has written, in "Mariners," a pitiful tragedy of married life, pitiful except that it is illuminated by a most incisive understanding.

Lewis Casson is a gentle, kindly clergyman, nagged and tormented by a sternly harried wife, played by Sybil Thorne. He married her at Oxford when she was at hotel-keeper's daughter, and through all the years, he has endured her tyranny, becoming her slave, excusing her, minimising his martyrdom. Then, a victim to duty, he dies, and the woman is found dead on his grave. She has proved, in

her curious way, that she loved him after all.

It is a long time since I have seen so powerful a modern tragedy as this, (says a London critic). Yet I am afraid it is too sombre for the taste of to-day.

Miss Thorne, especially in a scene where she turns infuriated on two sympathetic intruders upon her loneliness, gave the best performance she has given since "Saint Joan." She swept the stage.

Lewis Casson—always a good actor—gave the best modern performance of his life, and Louise Hampton, as another woman who loved the parson, was, as usual, a fine actress too long neglected by managers.

I am sorry, but the public do not like plays of this type—when people can write them. They are too grey, too haunting.

Both the Casson daughters, Ann and Mary, are also in the play, but several of the other parts were very poorly acted.

There were moments during the revival of "Tartan and Isolda" at Covent Garden last month when the noble knight was obviously trying to solve the pathological mystery of his death.

As sung by Herr Erik Enderlein, he must have died of sheer vocal exhaustion! For there was a struggling for breath, a bellowing and a lack of grace about Herr Enderlein's interpretation that, started in the first act, carried its way with one notable leg-up from the prompter—to the very end.

The Isolda of Mme. Frida Leider began with a demonstration of colourless vocalisation and then gradually warmed, in the quieter moments of the second act, into something far more satisfactory.

Neither hero nor heroine, however, seemed ideal.

The real hero of the evening—as before—was Herr Bruno Walter with his magnificent British orchestra. Although I, personally, prefer Herr Walter in works more energetic, he made Wagner's score irresistibly vital.

The best singing came from the great bass, Ivar Anderson, as King Mark, and Mme. Maria Olczewska as Brangäne, both fine interpretations.

But if only our native operatic singers had such magnificent orchestral support!

Franklin Dyll made many speeches in "The Shadow of the East," as an Eastern potentate who, seeking revenge for the seduction of his favourite wife, compels the wife of the British betrayer to spend the night in his sleeping apartments.

You know what Franklin Dyll is—dignified, grave-speeched, impressive. There were three acts of that.

He prayed the Allah, he gave innumerable instructions to servants, and he used many such phrases as "To-night you belong to me," uttered very slowly.

It was something like "Mr. Wu," and there was a little bit, perhaps, of "Chu Chin Chow." There were several very unnecessary words, while the language breathed suggestions of the mystery of white Oriental nights.

The dialogue belonged to a novellette.

Stanley Bell, the producer, had made good use of scenery and costumes designed by Edmund Dulac, but, beyond saying that Mr. Dyll, Mary Merrill, and S. J. Warrington were in the cast, and that there were also slaves, guardsmen, dancers, and sweethearts—well, you know what these plays are.

Tumultuous enthusiasm greeted the revival at Daly's Theatre of a typical Daly's success, "The Lady of the Rose."

Such a plot as that of this melodious favourite, is scarcely worth recapitulating, dealing, as it does, with the highly coloured misadventures of a mid-European count and his lovely countess during a rebellion.

Mr. Harry Welchman—a blustering, whip-cracking, operatic director—and Mr. Huxley Wright respectively swaggered and romped through their original parts.

The triumph of the evening was won by Miss Marjery Wynn, a newcomer from the north country, whose face, singing, and acting were so pretty that a hysterical and unsophisticated gallery did not complain that the vehicle of her talent bore no relation to either life or art.

Television, which was an unknown word a few years ago, is fast becoming so familiar that when the realization comes to us unexpectedly we shall not be in the least surprised. Coloured moving pictures are no longer a novelty; the "talkies" are threatening to dispossess the actors of the legitimate stage as well as the musicians in the orchestra; and next we shall be seeing as well as listening to the actors and singers far away as if they were on the stage above us. More, it is among the possibilities of the not too distant future that in our little wireless set at home, in town, or suburb, or distant country, we shall witness the procession of life and activity, the tragedy and comedy of night and day—all pictured in a little glass disc! Verily, this is a world of marvels.

THE WOMAN'S CORNER.

YOUR HOME AND MINE.

SOUP STOCKS.

Inasmuch as meat stock is the foundation for so many soups and such soups are wholly dependent upon this for their success, it is essential to know how to make the most commonly used meat stocks. It is of prime importance that good materials are used, and that careful attention is given to the seasoning. The general manner by which soup stocks are prepared is long soaking of the meat in cold water to draw out the juices, and long cooking at a very low temperature.

Beef makes brown, and veal a white soup stock. Prepare the former as follows:—Wipe with a damp cloth a shin or shank of beef, weighing about two and one-half pounds. Cut into pieces and put it, with about two teaspoons of salt in two quarts of cold water and let stand three-quarters of an hour or so. Put on the fire, closely covered, bring to the boiling point, and let simmer for three hours or more. Add pickle spice, a sprig of parsley, two small onions, chopped fine, two small carrots, sliced, and a stalk of celery cut in pieces. Cook for one hour longer, strain and cool. Remove the fat, heat again to the boiling point, and let boil for five minutes, stirring constantly. Add one-fourth cup cold water; let

cool, skim and strain again. To make veal stock, buy a five-pound buckle of veal, with the bone weighing not more than one pound. Cover with about four quarts of cold water and let stand while chopping the carrot, onion, and celery. Use one-half cup fresh celery leaves, two tablespoons of chopped onion, a teaspoon of peppercorn, a teaspoon of salt, three cloves, and a small piece of bay leaf. Cover closely and let simmer for about four hours, adding more water, if necessary. There should be about three quarts of the liquid. Strain, chill, and remove any fat.

Luncheons
Cream of Chicken and Rice Soup
Hot Rolls
Cottage Cheese and Marmalade
Cereal Beverage

Cream Veal Soup with
Asparagus Croutons
Stuffed Tomato Salad
Baked Tapioca with Meringue
Hot Tea.

When making chicken stock, have the chicken singed, cleaned and disjointed the day before, and let stand salted over night. If that is not done, let stand for several hours anyway. Cover with three quarts of cold water, and let it come to a boil. Skim thoroughly, then let simmer for three or four hours. Add one tablespoon of salt, two stalks of celery, five slices of carrot, one onion sliced, a small piece of bay leaf, and one teaspoon of peppercorn. Let simmer an hour longer. Strain, add more seasoning if necessary, and remove fat.

Open Star Sandwiches.

Cut bread with a star-shaped cutter and spread thickly with softened cream cheese. Garnish with quarters of steamed prunes, radiating from a dot of jelly placed in the centre.



A HAPPY BEDTIME HOUR.

Bedtime in many families of children is a hectic hour. Sometimes a hectic two hours! One mother recently confessed to me that at the end of a busy day three-quarters of an hour of nagging and threatening the children, which was inevitably necessary before she could get them to bed seemed more than she could bear. So she set about to find a way to eliminate it. Of course, she admitted, it was undoubtedly her own fault that such a harassing situation ever arose in that family. But since the habit had fastened itself on the family, she had the good sense to realize that it had to be stopped.

Thereupon she decided to establish a "story hour" for the family every evening just before bed time. "It worked like a charm," she told me. "In fact, it has accomplished more than I even hoped. Now when I say it is 'time for bed,' the children no longer hang back begging for 'just five more minutes.' With their playthings. Why, they are so eager for the story hour to begin that they often surprise me by getting undressed and taking their baths before they are called.

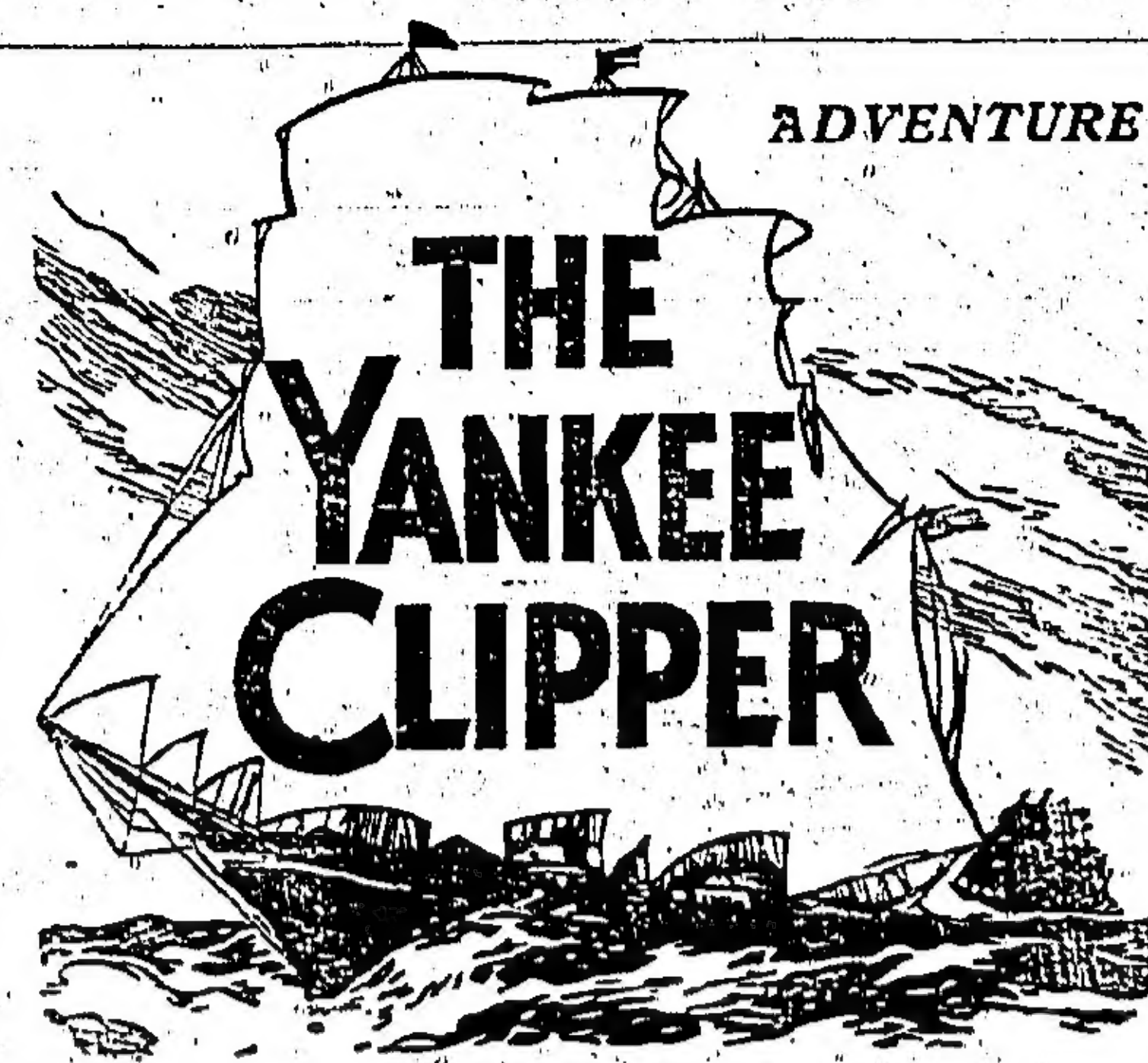
But perhaps the most important result of the establishment of this story hour is the opportunity it gives the mother to choose good reading for her children.

"I start with a story suitable for the baby," she explained. "After that he amuses himself while I read to the others. The older children and I have great fun over the stories we read. We look up words and places and other material in connection with the reading. By exchanging opinions they are learning far more than they would be able to by themselves."

At the same time these children are enjoying at "story hour" only the best of children's literature. After several years of hearing only the best, it is doubtful that these children will ever be satisfied with the cheap juvenile fiction which has a regrettable influence on their minds.

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LOVEY MARY
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At 5.30 & 9.20.

MONTE CARLO'S PROFITS. ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS.

BEST YEAR IN CASINO'S HISTORY. DEMAND FOR CRAFTSMEN IN THE F.M.S.

(British United Press.)

Paris.—In spite of its comic opera revolution and almost general lamentations of bad business, Monte Carlo managed to pull through last year with the very satisfactory profit of eighty million francs. The annual balance sheet of the Society of Sea Baths, which is the pen name of the company which operates the casino, sort of takes the platform out from under the disgruntled Monacans who staged their resolution on the battlements that Monte Carlo has gone back and is doomed to disappear.

A comparison of the balance sheets of recent years shows that the year 1928 was one of the best in the casino's history. Gamblers left on its tables 114,152,815 francs more than half of which was profit. With such a kitty, the Casino could easily afford the luxuries for which it was criticised, for example the white rubber bathing beach.

650 Francs Per Share.
After paying taxes to the Prince of Monaco, pensions for aged croupiers and tidying up the Principality and planting new palm trees to replace those lost during the hard winter, the Casino has decided to distribute the rest as profits and each shareholder will draw a dividend of 650 francs for every share.

The share of the Prince of Monaco, which goes to the upkeep of his government, was near to one million dollars. The casino pays all the taxes that are paid in the Principality, not a cent being levied from the happy citizens.

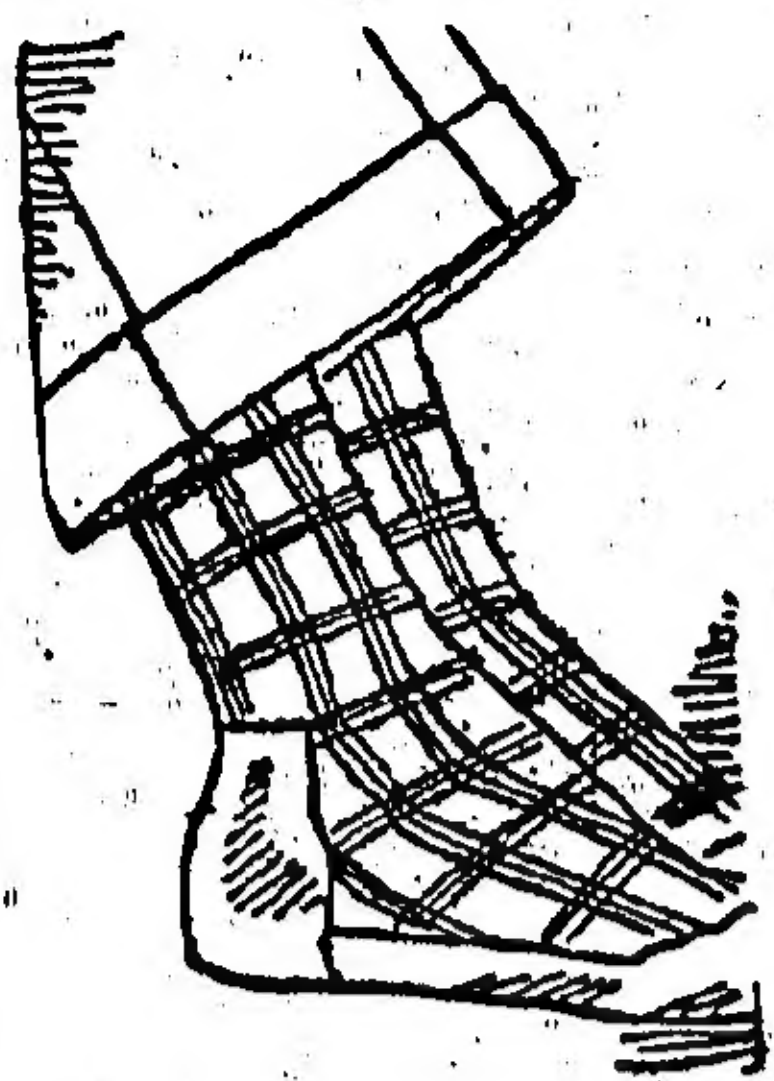
It was fear that the policies of the casino management were driving away tourists that led to the revolution. The balance sheet should prove that, even though the number of gamblers remained unchanged, and their luck too.

It is mentioned in the annual report on education in the F.M.S. for the year 1928 that the development of electrical engineering in Malaya appears likely to create a demand for craftsmen with a higher standard of general education than has hitherto been required. Last year eleven probationers who had studied up to Standard VII were selected from English Schools in Perak for the Malim Nawar Steam Power Station of the Perak River Hydro-Electric Power Co.

The Manager of the company has reported as follows:—
"These men have so far given every satisfaction, eight of them are doing very good work in the Steam Station at Malim Nawar and three of them are on outside work. With our present untrained Asiatic staff it is almost indispensable to the shift engineers to whom they are attached as they are able to carry out in a capable manner instructions given in English and to explain these instructions to the remainder of the Asiatic staff."

It is hoped that the new Trade School at Ipoh may serve to meet the demand for electricians.

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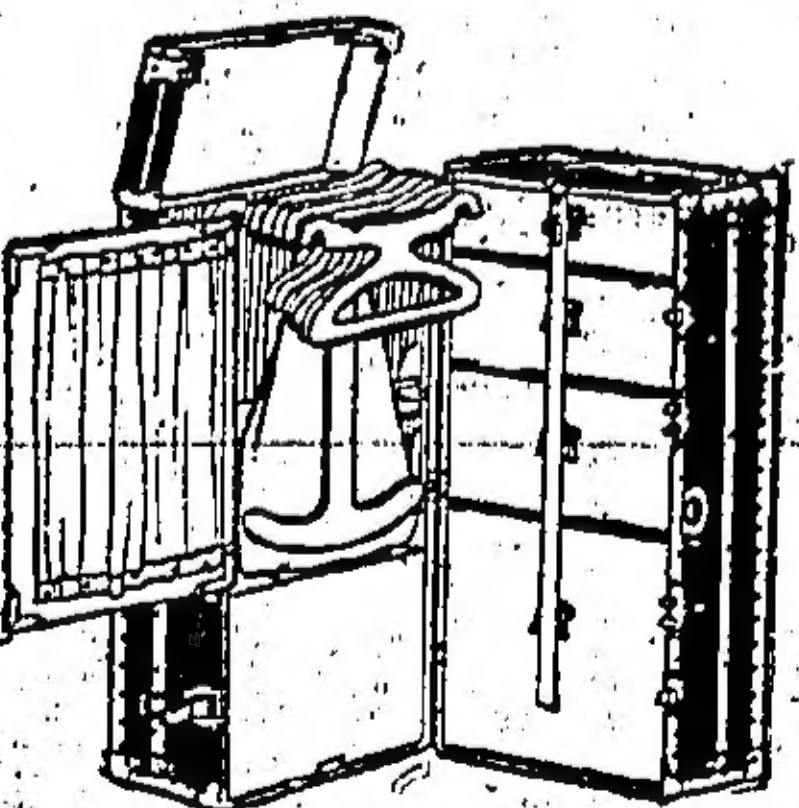
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KOWLOON DOCK LOSE AT KING'S PARK.

ELECTRICIANS SCORE A POSSIBLE.

Home teams in the senior division of the lawn bowls League were all victorious on Saturday. Visitors were more successful in the junior division, and only Taikoo failed to be in the parade. They were beaten by the Electricians at North Point, the match producing eight shots in one head for the home rink led by W. B. Musket. A possible occurred only once last season, the honour being secured by R. Basa (C.C.C.) against J. Ferguson (T.R.C.) in the senior division.

Among the many surprises were the defeat of Kowloon Dock and Kowloon C.C. juniors by the two Recreio teams, the winners gaining their first points of the season. Craigengower juniors and the Electricians also upset calculations. Civil Service and the Police each went down by three shots, and by a coincidence the total scores were the same, 61-58 for the home teams. Kowloon C.C. seniors lost by failing badly in two rinks.

RESULTS AT A GLANCE.

DIVISION I.

Bowling Green Club (h) beat Civil Service by 3 shots (61-58).
Craigengower (h) beat Police by 3 shots (61-58).
Recreio (h) beat Kowloon Dock by 12 shots (62-50).
Taikoo (h) beat Kowloon C.C. by 28 shots (73-47).

DIVISION II.

Craigengower (a) beat Civil Service by 5 shots (56-49).
H.K. Electric B.C. (h) beat Taikoo by 3 shots (64-59).
Bowling Green Club (a) beat Yacht Club by 18 shots (61-43).
Recreio (a) beat Kowloon C.C. by 7 shots (71-64).

DIVISION I.

Bowling Green Club v. Civil Service.

Playing at home, Kowloon Bowling Green Club beat Civil Service by 3 shots (61-58).

A.B.C.C. Laing
Phillips Archibald
Hogbin Gregory
Russell (S.) 19 Taylor (S.) 24

Nish Booker
Hale Alderman
Duncan Maughan
Hall (S.) 15 Brawn (S.) 19

Eccleshall Sara
McIntosh Deakin
Muir Hollidge
Guy (S.) 27 Grimmit (S.) 18

Total 61 Total 55

Craigengower v. Police.

Playing at home, Craigengower C.C. beat Police R.C. by 3 shots (61-58).

C.C.C. P.E.C.
Neves Fender
Souza Field
O'Brien McLeod
Bradbury (S.) 15 Blair (S.) 25

Buchanan Shepherd
Razak Marks
Beer Hargreaves
Basa (S.) 24 West (S.) 15

Brightman Glendinning
Coates Hallands
Arculli Clark
Omar (S.) 22 Moss (S.) 18

Total 61 Total 58

Recreio v. Kowloon Dock.

Playing at home, Club de Recreio beat Kowloon Dock R.C. by 12 shots (62-50).

Recreio K.D.R.C.
Alves Hedley
Lopes Cooper
Marques McKelvie
A. Ribeiro Puncheon
(S.) 18 (S.) 23

Soares Goodman
Rodrigues Kempton
C. M. Alves McLaggan
Yvanovich Cullen
(S.) 16 (S.) 17

F. X. Silva Atkinson
L. Sousa Ramsay
C. Silva Lindsay
Luz (S.) 23 Brown (S.) 10

Total 62 Total 50

Taikoo v. Kowloon C.C.

Playing at home, Taikoo beat Kowloon C.C. by Kowloon C.C. by 28 shots (73-47).

T.R.C. K.C.C.
McLeod Dunbar
Chapman Burford
Morrison Fraser
Wotherspoon Lammert
(S.) 20 (S.) 24

Grimes Brace
Chalmers How
Matthews Hyde Lay
Drummond Silstone
(S.) 23 (S.) 15

Laing Gittins
Stalker Peitham
Munro Overy
Ferguson (S.) 26 Gibson (S.) 8

Total 75 Total 47

DIVISION II.

Civil Service v. Craigengower.

Playing at home, Civil Service C.C. lost to Craigengower by 5 shots (53-58).

C.C.C. K.C.C.
Holdman Kharas
Bickford Langonstrasse
Whant Flegg
Massey (S.) 17 Rosset (S.) 18

Simmonds Field
Westlake Gill
Davies Cavanagh
Haynes (S.) 22 Wiltshire (S.) 24

Lockhart Tuck
Randle Abbas
Wood Pearce
Luck (S.) 14 Collins (S.) 16

Total 53 Total 58

H.K. Electric v. Taikoo.

Playing at home, Hong Kong Electric R.C. beat Taikoo by 5 shots (64-59).

H.K.E.R.C. T.R.C.
Tarbuck Watson
Gahagan Anderson
Akehurst Weir
Webster McKelvie
(S.) 18 (S.) 21

Coutts Cameron
Normington Stewart
Lunny Keown
Musket (S.) 31 Scan (S.) 14

L. de Rome Hope
Hatch Poisson
Deacon Spies
Davies Walmaley
(S.) 15 (S.) 24

Total 64 Total 59

Yacht Club v. Bowling Green Club.

Playing at home, the Yacht Club lost to Kowloon Bowling G.C. by 19 shots (42-61).

R.H.K.Y.C. K.B.C.C.
Stevenson Rapley
Carpenter West
Hamilton Bell
Shaw MacLachlan
(S.) 19 (S.) 17

Abraham Thomson
Black Chittenden
Edwards Drake
Macfarlane Warren
(S.) 13 (S.) 23

Reed Stoneham
Jordan Davidson
Ramsay Craig
Chapman Roylance
(S.) 10 (S.) 19

Total 42 Total 61

Kowloon C.C. v. Club de Recreio.

Playing at home, Kowloon C.C. lost to Club de Recreio by 7 shots (64-71).

K.C.C. Recreio
Green Gomes
Lathwaite J. Rosario
Blackburn S. Alves
Herridge Gutierrez
(S.) 11 (S.) 23

Raven Machado
Webb Remedios
Smith Orazio
Labrum (S.) 27 J. Ribeiro (S.) 22

Smith A. Rosario
Borrowman E. Barros
Heppburn A. Barros
Robinson (S.) 26 Basto (S.) 56

Total 64 Total 71

LEAGUE TABLES.

DIVISION I.

P. W. D. L. Pts.

Taikoo R.C. 3 0 0 6

Kowloon D.R.C. 2 0 2 4

Craigengower 3 2 0 1 4

Kowloon B.C.C. 3 2 0 1 4

Kowloon C.C. 3 2 0 1 4

Club de Recreio 3 1 0 2 2

Civil Service 3 1 0 2 2

Police R.C. 4 0 0 4 0

SHOTS FOR AND AGAINST.

For Agt. Up. Dn.

Civil Service 188 180 28 0

Yacht Club 235 215 20 0

Kowloon B.C.C. 243 225 18 0

Craigengower 173 162 11 0

Taikoo R.C. 131 121 10 0

Electric R.C. 228 215 0 27

Club de Recreio 230 227 0 27

Kowloon C.C. 109 142 0 33

"RED" MEETING FALLS FLAT.

ZEEBRUGGE HEROES MARCH PAST.

TRAFALGAR-SQUARE DRAMA.

Drama, as tense as it was unexpected, played the leading part in a great mass protest demonstration organized by the International Class War Prisoners' Aid Society, in Trafalgar Square recently, to protest against "the iniquitous treatment" of Indians by the British Government.

Six of the speakers were an hour late. It was explained that the committee of organization had forgotten to put on their clocks. Mr. Tom Mann, Mr. Saklatvala, three or four coloured men, and two members of the Red Army were on the platform. The chairman introduced Comrade Mann. The crowd grew to about three or four hundred.

Woman's Cry.

They were told that at that moment British engineers were manufacturing ammunition to be used against their Indian comrades.

"Liar!" yelled a woman.

"It is the truth," roared Mr. Mann.

Another speaker succeeded Mr. Mann. He began to work himself into a frenzy. "If it came even to revolution," he said, "I should not hesitate to join us, comrades, in our fight for liberty and freedom. We shall not remain slaves. We shall."

But he had lost his audience.

Ensign Flying.

Suddenly there came the sound of a band playing a stirring tune. Down the steps of St. Martin-in-the-Fields came three hundred naval ex-servicemen, all sailors who had taken part in that glorious achievement at Zeebrugge.

They marched through Trafalgar Square, with ensign flying, their chests agleam with medals. They marched past the apostles of "freedom" to pay homage at the Cenotaph.

The great crowd turned as one man. There was silence, complete and stirring silence, only broken by the raving of a disappointed spell-binder.

His audience after a moment turned back to him, but things were not the same. From that moment the meeting ceased to be Red. It was not even pale pink.

DIVISION II.

P. W. D. L. Pts.

Yacht Club 4 3 0 1 8

Civil Service 3 2 0 1 4

Kowloon B.C.C. 4 2 0 2 4

Craigengower 3 2 0 1 4

Electric R.C. 4 2 0 2 4

Taikoo R.C. 2 1 0 1 2

Club de Recreio 4 1 0 3 2

Kowloon C.C. 2 0 0 2 0

SHOTS FOR AND AGAINST.

For Agt. Up. Dn.

Civil Service 188 180 28 0

Yacht Club 235 215 20 0

Kowloon B.C.C. 243 225 18 0

Craigengower 173 162 11 0

Taikoo R.C. 131 121 10 0

Electric R.C. 228 215 0 27

Club de Recreio 230 227 0 27

Kowloon C.C. 109 142 0 33

LAWN BOWLS SINGLES

COMPETITORS AND DRAW.

The following is the draw for the lawn bowls Open Singles Championship of the Colony:

Preliminary Round.

A. Chapman v. A. O. Brawn.

H. Overy v. E. G. Post.

H. Rose v. C. Sara.

F. E. Booker v. C. E. Marques.

A. T. Hamilton v. J. Ferguson.

W. J. Bickford v. S. J. Clarke.

T. Young v. F. P. Goodman.

J. Chalmers v. E. Beer.

D. Muir v. W. Waterspoon.

S. Randle v. G. McLeod.

J. Carr v. W. Russell.

B. E. Maughan v. N. Drummond.

J. Smith v. D. Munro.

J. Field v. C. Atkinson.

W. Glendinning v. R. Marks.

A. Hyde-Lay v. L. R. Whant.

H. Nish v. J. Hollidge.

C. G. Silva v. J. P. P. Gregory.

L. E. Lammert v. H. L. Lockhart.

1st Round.

A. F. Paul v. B. W. Bradbury.

A. C. Burford v. D. C. Walmley.

U. M. Omar v. J. West.

E. W. L. Hogbin v. J. O. McLaggan.

H. Hampton v. G. R. Edwards.

W. B. Musket v. J. R. Archibald.

S. Ecclehall v. R. Basa.

E. W. Simmonds v. R. T. Taylor.

G. Hargreaves v. A. H. Basto.

O. M. S. Alves v. C. Mycock.

F. Cullen v. G. Morrison.

E. F. Holland.

A. W. Grimmit v. J. MacLachlan.

E. J. Arculli v. D. Humjah.

J. Massey v. P. A. Yvanovich.

R. Hall v. L. A. Gutierrez.

D. Gow v. W. E. Bell.

P. T. Farrell v. J. O. Brown.

W. Macfarlane v. R. R. Davies.

W. Muir v. G. Moss.

J. Laing and J. Gibson.

W. S. Drake v. J. Renshaw.

R. F. Lux v. H. F. Westlake.

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Delivered to Kowloon, \$19.00 per ton.

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For Price Apply to THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION, DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents, Hong Kong.

NURSE'S DEATH TRAGEDY.

PATNETIC LAST LETTER.

"THE CRUELTY OF LIFE."

"I do wish I had never taken up nursing. It kills all the beauty of life, and it opens one's eyes to the cruelties of life."

These remarkable sentences occurred in a letter found in a photograph album under the pillow of the death-bed of Miss Hona Jeanne Frederica Alexandra Paine, aged twenty-eight, a probationer nurse at Paddington Infirmary, who died at the nurses' home in Harrow-road after the medical staff of the infirmary had fought for nearly eight hours to save her life. She had injected a large quantity of hypnotic poison in her thighs—four needle punctures were found in the right and three in the left thigh.

Three Years' Service.

The letter was read at the inquest held at Paddington, and the coroner (Dr. G. B. Scott), who sat without a jury, recorded a verdict that Miss Paine killed herself while of unsound mind.

Miss Ada Mary Shaw, a student sister at Paddington Infirmary, said that Miss Paine, who had been a probationer at the infirmary since 1926, would have qualified within a few months.

Miss Paine was a bright, happy, and intelligent woman, although she had home worries.

Dr. Scott: What was the nature of those?—Her family had great trouble during the war through the Russian revolution.

Miss Shaw said that she did not think Miss Paine was a British subject. She had said that her mother was a Pole, but her father was an Englishman. Neither of her parents had been to England.

Dr. Scott: She had mentioned that her mother had lost her property during the war and that her people were scattered.—Yes.

Miss Shaw stated that at 7.15 in the evening she was called by a maid, and found Miss Paine in bed, deeply unconscious, and with dilated pupils in her room at the nurses' home. She appeared as if she had gone to bed in the normal way.

Dramatic Story.

A dramatic account of the fight to save Miss Paine's life was given by Dr. William George Bendle, medical superintendent of Paddington Infirmary, who said that he thought her a particularly reliable and good nurse.

Dr. Scott: Had you ever noticed that she seemed depressed or ill in any way?—Never.

She never confided in you any family worries that she had?—No. Dr. Bendle said that when he was called to Miss Paine's room, she was deeply unconscious, and he at once came to the conclusion that she was suffering from the effects of narcotic poisoning.

He strongly suspected morphia poisoning, except that the pupils were dilated. It might have been a combination of morphia and hyoscine.

Artificial respiration was continued with intermissions until about 2.30 the next morning.

"She would breathe for a short time," the doctor said, "and then stop breathing."

NANKING TROOPS
IN CANTON.TO COMMENCE DRIVE
INTO KWANGSI.KWANGTUNG ARMIES
RESTING.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, May 26.

The long expected Nanking troops finally arrived in Canton yesterday (Saturday) morning, in six steamers belonging to the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company. The merchant fleet were conveyed by the gunboats Hai Chi and Sui Ying as far as Whampoa. The commander General Li Ming Sui, was immediately escorted to the Military Headquarters to confer with General Chen Tsai Tong.

In an interview with local Pressmen, General Li Ming Sui said that the 17th Division, of which he is the commander, and the 57th Division under General Yang Tang Fai came to Canton. The numerical strength of these two divisions is in the neighbourhood of 30,000 men. 18,000 have already arrived in Canton and the rest are coming soon. Their sole purpose in coming to Canton is to participate in the war against Kwangsi. General Yang Tang Fai, the other commander, did not come with his men. He took an overland route and will not arrive in Canton until two or three days later.

FOR THE WEST RIVER.

All these Nanking soldiers have been forbidden to come on shore, and are being transferred to smaller boats and river junks for the West River, to take part in the offensive against Kwangsi, with Wuchow as the first objective. Practically all the junks, sampans, and all the bigger shallow water crafts in the Canton Harbour have been commandeered for troop transportation purposes. Thousands of would-be passengers were consequently disappointed this morning at not being able to return home. They will have to wait until the Government has released the junks before they can hope to get back to their villages. No junk dared to come to Canton this morning, for fear of being commandeered.

A CONFERENCE.

General Chen Tsai Tong called a military conference in the Headquarters yesterday morning to discuss with his subordinates and General Chen Ming Shu the problems of rehabilitation of the Two Kwangs. It was pointed out that the inter-Kwang war is practically finished, as the enemies have been driven out of Szeui districts. Of the 15 Kwangsi regiments invading Kwangtung, only about 3,000 men survived, the rest being either killed or captured.

According to General Chen Tsai Tong and other high officials of the Canton regime, Kwangtung will have nothing to do with the coming administration of Kwangsi. The war, it was pointed out, was fought purely for defensive purposes and with the idea of upholding the dignity and integrity of the Government. With the completion of the war, the administration of Kwangsi will be given to the people of Kwangsi, and Canton will not lay hands on it.

For these and other reasons it was decided at the Military Conference that from now on the expedition into Kwangsi should be undertaken by Kwangsi people. Henceforth Y. T. T. Park, a Kwangsi military general on the side of Marshal Chiang Kai Shek, will assume supreme command of the troops from Nanking in their drive on to Wuchow. General Li Ming Sui, who was despatched to Canton by Marshal Chiang Kai Shek, is also a native of Kwangsi, and was formerly associated with Pei Chung Hsi and Li Jung Jen in Hankow. When the trouble broke out between the Kwangsi Clique and Chiang Kai Shek, General Li Ming Sui sided with the Central Government.

PLANE PROPAGANDA.

The Kwangsi trio have already written a circular to the people of their native province, denouncing Wong Shih Hung and his associates. The circulars were distributed to the people of Kwangsi by airplanes from Canton. These airplanes flew to Wuchow and other large commercial centres of Kwangsi yesterday morning and showered down copies of the circular.

WUCHOW DRIVE.

ROUNDING UP KWANGSI
FORCES.CANTON'S NAVY TO
CO-OPERATE.

According to the vernacular press the Kwangtung Higher Command is now preparing an attack on Wuchow, the strategic gateway of Eastern Kwangsi. The reinforcements from Nanking will act as "shock troops" and the Canton Navy will co-operate. The offensive will start as soon as Kwangtung is entirely cleared of Kwangsi troops.

According to an authenticated message the Kwangsi forces on the North and West River only total something under 4,000. They are in full retreat and the Kwangtung troops have recaptured Szeui, Shuihung and Yuetshing.

On the East River a vigorous attack is to be made on the remnants of Hsu King Tong's army, who have evacuated Swatow, retreating to the North West. The Canton Government have asked the Fukien Government to cut off this force's retreat and round it up.

NEW THREAT TO CANTON.

"RED" TROOPS ACTIVE.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

PEKING, May 25

The Canton authorities are now harassed by another trouble. According to messages from there it appears that the Red troops which for some time harried South Kwangsi, have now penetrated Kwangtung and are threatening Shuihung.

An appeal for troops has reached Canton from Shuihung.

Wuchow Dangers.

The United States gunboat Guam left Wuchow on Friday morning with six American civilians on board. It is understood that 30 other Americans still remain in Wuchow, although they have been warned to evacuate.

RECENT BURGLARIES
RECALLED.THIEF AND RECEIVERS
SENTENCED.

As a result of several police raids last week, three Chinese were arrested for complicity in recent burglaries at Messrs. Der A. Wing's and The Chosen Company, Ltd. The men were brought before Major C. Willson on Saturday and one of them, who pleaded guilty to stealing at both places, was sentenced to six months' hard labour. The other two men were convicted on charges of receiving stolen property and were each sentenced to three months' hard labour.

It is understood that in the course of their raids, the Police recovered some of the articles stolen from the two stores.

HEALTH BULLETIN OF
EASTERN PORTS.

For the week ending May 18:—

Plague.

Batavia: 2 deaths.
Colombo: 1 case, 1 death.
Ponm Pann: 4 cases, 2 deaths.

Cholera.

Batavia: 13 deaths.
Calcutta: 156 deaths.
Rangoon: 2 deaths.
Bangkok: 38 cases, 22 deaths.
Ponm Pann: 4 cases, 1 death.
Saigon: 15 cases, 9 deaths.

Small-pox.

Aden: 10 cases, 1 death.
Bombay: 70 cases, 46 deaths.
Calcutta: 16 cases, 16 deaths.
Karachi: 22 cases, 11 deaths.
Madras: 53 cases, 23 deaths.
Negapatam: 1 case.
Rangoon: 1 death.
Rondicherry: 1 death.

Dysentery.

Batavia: 1 death.
Bellingham: 1 death.
Macassar: 11 cases, 11 deaths.
Haiphong: 4 deaths.
Ponm Pann: 3 cases, 4 deaths.
Saigon: 1 case, 1 death.
Macao: 2 deaths.
Shanghai: 8 deaths.
Dairen: 4 cases, 1 death.
Osaka: 1 case.

Geriatric-splina-Meningitis.
Shanghai: 20 deaths.

LAUNCH GOES ON
ROCKS.PICNIC PARTY'S
ADVENTURE.

PASSENGERS SAFE.

A report was received at the Water Police Station last evening to the effect that Sanitary Department launch No. 3 had grounded at Futauum Point yesterday, with a picnic party on board.

A wireless message was immediately sent to No. 3 Police Launch, with instructions to proceed to the vicinity. This was immediately complied with, but on the arrival of the police launch, it was learned that all the passengers had been taken off the vessel by passing launches and motor boats.

The Sanitary Department launch, it was learned at a late hour last night, is badly holed and was still on the rocks. No. 3 Police launch stood by all night.

CHINESE CURRENCIES
DECISION.IMPORTANT COURT OF
APPEAL JUDGMENT.

Judgment in the case of Mr. Fu Dingchang, former director of the Hunan Provincial Railways Liquidation, against the Bank of Communications was reversed Monday in the Civil Division of the Chinese Court of Appeals.

Decision favouring the defendants was delivered on the grounds that the bank is obliged to repay deposits only in the currency in which they originally were paid. Dr. Yao Yung Li, of Wang and Yao, was the attorney for the Bank of Communications.

Litigation in the case grew out of the Hunan Provincial Government's order in 1918 abolishing "Chang-ping" notes in which currency Mr. Fu deposited in the Bank of Communications, \$18,876, on various dates from 1914 to 1916. Following the abolishment of the "Chang-ping" notes, a settlement rate—\$40 for every \$1,000—was established by the Provincial government.

Demanded Dollar Rates.

In 1928, Mr. Fu demanded payment from the bank of his deposits in Mexican dollar rates, on the basis of current exchange at the time when he deposited the "Chang-ping" notes. Following the bank's refusal suit was brought by Mr. Fu in the Provisional Court.

Judgment was rendered by the Provisional Court in Mr. Fu's favour, and the bank was ordered to pay him his deposits according to the rate of exchange at the time when the bank went into liquidation, which meant 40 per cent. of the value of the "Chang-ping" notes.

Following this judgment, an appeal was filed by the Bank of Communications in the Court of Appeals through Dr. Yao.

Notes Abolished.

In pleading the case in the upper court, Dr. Yao contended that the "Chang-ping" notes were paid and received on drawing until the notes were abolished. He said also that the bank is obliged to pay Mr. Fu only according to the settlement rate, which was fixed by the Hunan Provincial Government.

The court's ruling that the bank is only obliged to pay in the currency deposited, terminates the general fear in financial circles in this connection and stopped possible similar claims by other depositors against banks throughout the country.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE
BRIGADE.

DONATIONS TO FUNDS.

The Hon. Treasurer begs to acknowledge receipt of the following donations towards Brigade Funds:—Mr. Kong E. Suen, \$50, Mr. Choy Hing, \$25, and Mr. Tang Tze Sau, \$10.

KOWLOON COURT
CASES.REVOLTING CRUELTY
TO A CAT.

A Chinese and his wife, natives of the Waichow district, and now living on the Castle Peak Road, were before Mr. T. S. Whyte Smith on Saturday on a charge of cruelty to a cat, namely pouring boiling water down its throat.

Two Chinese constables said that they saw one of the defendants hold the cat while the other poured the boiling water down its throat. The cat screamed with pain and soon died. They then put it into a basin of water.

The male defendant alleged that the cat, which was already dead, was given to him by a relative who had killed it because it attacked chickens. They put it into the basin of water to skin it.

The relative in question was called but denied that the cat was dead when she gave it to the defendants.

The Magistrate imposed a fine of \$25 or three weeks' hard labour each.

Seven Chickens in a Small Basket.
A Chinese woman was fined \$5 for causing unnecessary suffering to chickens by cramming seven birds into a small basket.

A Stowaway.

For stowing away aboard the s.s. Daviken from Singapore a Chinese was fined \$30 with the alternative of one month's imprisonment. Mr. B. Larsen, the Chief Officer, prosecuted and the defendant pleaded guilty.

Possession of Opium.

Four Chinese were convicted of being in possession of opium, and fined amounting to \$6,750 were imposed.

The first defendant had 32 taels and was fined \$960 or 5 months imprisonment.

The second had 46 taels for which he was fined \$1,380 or six months; the third was fined \$1,800, or eight months, for possession of 63 taels; while the fourth man was fined \$2,550 for possession of 88 taels.

MRS. SUN YAT SEN.

NOT REMAINING IN CHINA.

HARBIN, May 17.

Mrs. Sun Yat Sen, widow of the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen, on her way to Peking to attend the ceremony of the removal of her husband's remains from Peking to Nanking, arrived here to-day. She was given an enthusiastic welcome.

At the railway station, there were a large number of official and civilian Russians to greet her. She was at once escorted to the distinguished guest room, and a dinner was given in her honour. She took train at 10.40 p.m. to Peking.

Mrs. Sun Yat Sen declined to meet any Chinese excepting the high officials. When a representative of the Osaka Mainichi sent a card to her, accompanied with an introduction from the Japanese Consul-General in Harbin, she came out of her compartment to meet him. Mrs. Sun Yat Sen was wearing a pink costume in foreign style. She talked to the journalist in fluent English.

"I have lived chiefly in Berlin during my stay in Europe. I stayed in Moscow only about six months. I am returning to China to attend the ceremony of the removal of my husband's remains. After it is over, I shall leave China again, but have not yet decided where I shall go."

Apparently, she wished to avoid committing herself to any further statements. She went on:—"Since my train left Manchuria, I was given a special police guard and a popular welcome everywhere. Last night, the sound of the bugles was so distinctly heard that I could not sleep a wink and I am very much tired now. So please excuse me."

With that, she returned to her compartment. Later, her private secretary, Mr. Sun, said:—

"I am a student in Berlin. I am accompanying Mrs. Sun as her private secretary. She is hurrying on to Peking and probably will not make a stop anywhere on her way."

"At Manchuria, she was very lively and free conversed with foreigners on the train. Since then, she became very tired and has been mostly resting in her compartment."

"THE YANKEE
CLIPPER."PICTURE OF LOVE ON
THE SEA.WILLIAM BOYD AND ELINOR
FAIR.

[BY OUR FILM CRITIC.]

"The Yankee Clipper" is an American built sailing vessel in the days of Queen Victoria. We see her first nearing Foochow harbour, and the greater part of the picture is taken up by her race against an English built vessel, "The Lord of the Isles," from Foochow to Boston with a cargo of tea. The prize is to be the right to carry all shipments of tea for America consigned by the most important merchant of Foochow.

But there is, of course, a lady in the case, one Lady Jocelyn Huntington, a proud English beauty with whom the American skipper falls in love. She has journeyed out to Foochow by the Lord of the Isles to marry a Mr. Paul Vichy who, being a Britisher, is naturally unworthy of her! So our hero, Captain Hal Winslow of the "The Yankee Clipper," sets sail with the pair of them, despite the lady's entreaties and her fiancé's bluster, in order to show Lady Jocelyn the folly of her choice.

You know, of course, that "The Yankee Clipper" wins the race and her captain the prizes, but you will be interested and, I believe, thrilled by some of the incidents of the voyage. The typhoon off the Horn is amazingly well taken, and the mutiny which follows a discovery that the water tank has sprung a leak during the storm gives an opportunity for plenty of quick action.

There is a small boy on board, "Micky," played by Junior Coghlan, who provides most of the comedy and also an opportunity to show the most gentle and lovable side of Captain Hal Winslow (William Boyd).

The scenes in Foochow are well staged. This is not, perhaps, authentic China, but it is very decorative and sufficiently true to pass without much comment.

Elinor Fair makes a very charming heroine, although I must confess that since she came aboard without even a tooth brush for luggage, I wondered how she managed to preserve her marcel even through the typhoon. But, perhaps, "permanent waving" was better in the days of crinolines than it is now!

William Boyd acts well throughout as the Yankee Skipper, and is a personable young man with a pleasant smile which should take him far in his chosen profession. The cast is well chosen all through and you really feel that you are on the Yankee Clipper as she makes her long and adventurous voyage.

The picture can be heartily recommended especially if you can look at things, for a couple of hours, through American spectacles.

"THE THREE PASSIONS."

Thursday at the Queen's.

Lord Bellamont is one of the principal characters in Rex Ingram's production of Cosmo Hamilton's story, "The Three Passions," which will be screened from Thursday to Saturday at the Queen's. Interpreted by Sheryl Gardner, a British actor, the figure of the self-made millionaire shipbuilder in a striking personification of the lure of money, one of the three Passions.

Ivan Petrovitch, famous since Ingram gave him the big role in "The Garden of Allah," is Philip Wreghitt, son of Lord Bellamont. Under the influence of religion, the second passion, he renounces his father's wealth.

"Bliss," Lady Victoria Burlington, is a modern English society girl, and represents Love. Alice Terry plays the part.

"The Three Passions" is Rex Ingram's fourth European-made picture. Interiors were made at his Nice studio; exteriors in England.

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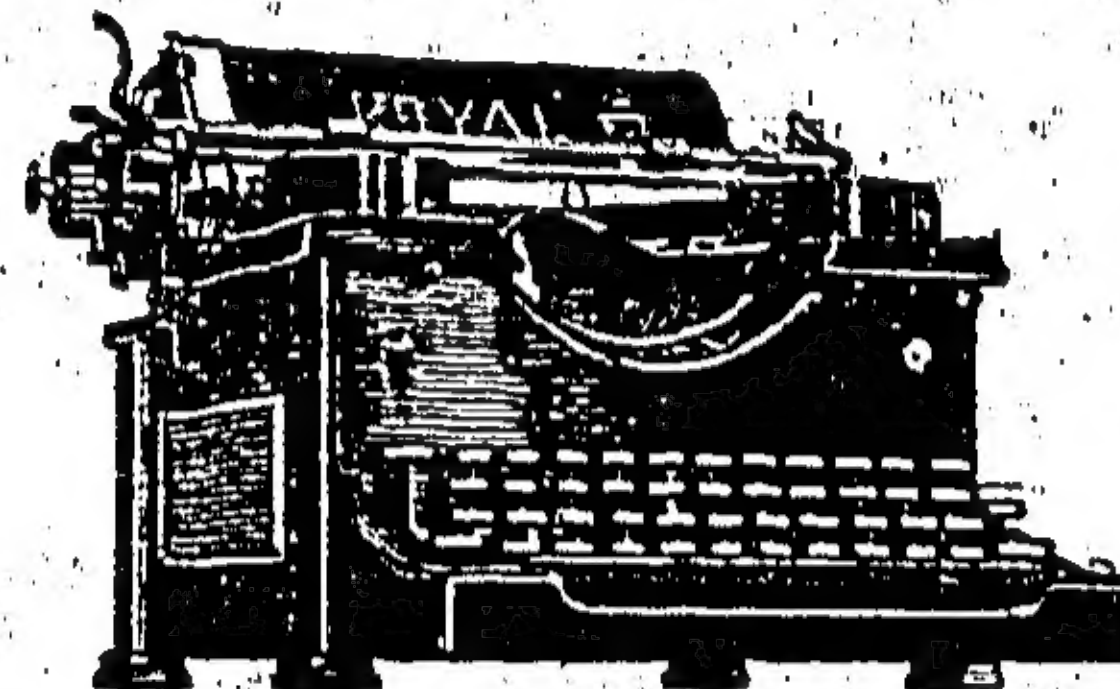
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DIRECTORY

OF

THE FAR EAST

1929

Classified List of Manufacturers
and Merchants in Japan,
China, Straits, Etc.

Hong Kong Daily Press Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



HONG KONG WATER SUPPLY.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Commencing on TUESDAY, 27th INSTANT, the PRINCIPAL MAINS on the Island of Hong Kow will be CLOSED Daily Except During the Following Periods:—

6 A.M.—10 A.M. AND
3 P.M.—6 P.M.

HAROLD T. CREASY,
Water Authority.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPT.
Hong Kong, 25th May, 1929. [7844]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

THE FORTY-EIGHT ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Office of the General Managers, Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., PRINCE STREET, Hong Kong, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th JUNE, 1929, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th JUNE to 30th JULY, 1929, Both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.
Hong Kong, 24th May, 1929. [7839]

HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

SUBSCRIPTION GRIFFINS.

MEMBERS are requested to send in their Applications for the above before FRIDAY, 31st MAY, as it is proposed to CLOSE the LIST of SUBSCRIBERS on That Date.

By Order,

C. B. BROWN,
Secretary.
Hong Kong, 23rd May, 1929. [7834]

PUBLIC NOTICE.

PLAYING FIELDS COMMITTEE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the PLAYING FIELDS COMMITTEE is desirous of obtaining the views of as many interested persons and associations as possible, and those who have any suggestions or representations to make regarding the present and future provision of playing fields in the Colony are invited to forward them early to Mr. T. MEGARRY, Secretary to the Committee, at the Colonial Secretariat.

Anyone wishing to support his written representations by oral evidence before the Committee is requested to inform the Secretary accordingly. [7835]

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is prepared to tender OFFERS to Purchase the following Properties:—

SECTION C of MARINE LOT 243. (Nos. 5 and 6, PRAYA, KENNEDY TOWN, GOWAN).

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 55. (Shipyards, Sections A and B and the REMAINING PORTION OF SHAIKWAN ISLAND LOT 490. (Ten Chinese Shops and Dwellings).

SECTION C and the REMAINING PORTION of SECTION B of Island Lot No. 1342. (No. 1, SHARP STREET WEST).

SUBSECTION 1 of SECTION A of SHAIKWAN ISLAND LOT 492. (Nos. 219-227, Old No. 1, MAIN STREET, SHAIKWAN WEST).

Particulars may be obtained on Application at the TREASURY, or to the CROWN SOLICITOR at the Courts of Justice.

(Sd.) C. McI. MESSER,
Colonial Treasurer.
21st May, 1929. [7816]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONG KONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

In the Goods of RICHARD HOWARD MORTIMORE, LATE OF CULMINGTON IN THE COUNTY OF DEVON IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of the Provisions of Section 58 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1897, made an Order Limiting the Time for Creditors and Others to end in their Claims against the above Estate to 20th JUNE, 1929.

All Creditors and Others are accordingly hereby required to send their Claims to the Underigned on or before that Date.

DEACONS,

Solicitors for the Administrators,
1, Des Voeux Road Central,
Hong Kong. [7833]

WHY Continue to suffer when POO-ON HERBS are within your reach—Pimples, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Cough, Constipation, Diarrhoea, Dropsy, Rheumatism, and many other Diseases. No Drugs, Purely Chinese Herbs.

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TO LET.

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Apply to—
SPANISH DOMINICAN
PROCURATION.
77(8)

A COMPREHENSIVE AND COMPLETE REPORT

of the

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WEEKLY
PRESS,"

with which is incorporated

"THE CHINA OVERLAND
TRADE REPORT."

30 Cents per Copy.

Subscription, paid in advance—per annum for delivery in Hong Kong—5/6, including postage to any part of the world—11/6.

WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 6.40 p.m., stated:—

Pressure is highest over S. Manchuria and low over South China and Tongking. The typhoon is probably situated in the vicinity of the Balintang Channel but its position and direction of motion are uncertain.

Local Forecast:—Westerly or variable winds, moderate, fair generally.

Manila Typhoon Warning.

A message from Manila at 10.43 a.m. yesterday reports a typhoon in about 123 deg. Long. E. and 17 deg. Lat. N., moving N.N.W.

Editorial and Business Offices: 11, Ice House Street. Tel. Central 12.

Night Editor (Wanchai Office): Tel. Central 4511.

London Office: 21, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

HONG KONG, MAY 27, 1929.

A NOVEL TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

Those of our readers who have been carefully scrutinizing the telegrams recently received from London relating to the general election campaign probably will have reached the conclusion that there is no definite point on which the three political parties are absolutely agreed. Strange to say, however, there is one matter on which the Conservative, Labour, and Liberal forces are absolutely unanimous. Headquarters of all three parties have agreed that their candidates shall not answer written questionnaires nor verbal inquiries by deputations coming from beyond the frontiers of their own constituencies. All parties are agreed that the best way to avoid worry and anxiety over and above that which is unavoidable in a local fight is to prevent outsiders from coming to fish in troubled waters. Accordingly, a letter has been sent from headquarters to all candidates of all three parties recommending that they should refuse to answer all written questionnaires from organizations outside their constituencies, and refuse to receive deputations from associations not established within the limits of the local political battlefield. This unique unanimity between three decidedly unfriendly rivals has aroused considerable speculations as to its real meaning. Students of political affairs know that when three antagonistic parties suddenly come to agreement on some point, there obviously must be something wrong somewhere. What is the "something" in this case—a three-fold fear that such irregular interrogations will break the hold of the party machines upon candidates? There is a very real danger that, submitted to close and persistent questioning—verbal or written—a candidate may give an answer or make a pledge which is not strictly within the official programme of the party machine. Having been tricked or trapped in this way, the unfortunate man finds himself and his party involved in a controversy which may lead to most disastrous consequences. A series of innocent-looking questions, answered hurriedly by a harassed candidate in the throes of a keen political contest, can produce reactions and repercussions such as may split his party completely. And if the party machinery breaks down, what is to become of the country?

Probably the work of administering national affairs would go on just as usual, even if all three political machines broke down simultaneously, but of course no party politician would ever confess the fact. And so it comes about that British electors have been informed by the various party organizations that candidates for election are bound strictly by the official policies of their respective parties, and no questions can be permitted to be addressed to them such as may lead to a weakening of the

party's hold upon its representatives. We may assume, then, that for the next week members of all political parties will concentrate upon the congenial task of representing their opponents in the worst possible light—but knowing all the time that there is every likelihood of no one party securing a working majority over the other two combined. If such should be the case, will there be—can there be—a dual alliance following the present triple agreement? Mr. Lloyd George's forecast of the result of the election is interesting—6½ million Conservative votes, 7 million Liberal, and 7½ million Labour, but it must be remembered this does not mean a distribution of seats in the same proportion. Such a poll might put any of the parties in power, and with a solid majority over the other two combined, or it might give any one party a majority so small as to be unworkable in face of the combined opposition of the other two. Mr. Lloyd George's forecast, then, does not help us in any way to visualise the real result of the coming election—and, as a matter of fact, the ex-Prime Minister is no more able to predict the strength of the parties in the next House of Commons than the youngest and least experienced of the women who will go to the poll for the first time. The coming election will be the biggest political gamble in English history. It has been always the rule in Great Britain that mass opinion insists upon one plain issue being presented to it for an expression of political opinion. Battles have been lost and won on straight issues such as Home Rule, Free-trade, Lords v. Commons, or "Bolshevism." This year the issue is supposed to be Socialism—and if anybody knew exactly what is meant by the word, it might be possible to get a straight fight on that issue, were it not for the fact that more than three-quarters of the total number of contests will be three-cornered. This means that in every such constituency it is possible the successful candidate will represent not the views of the majority but of the minority. For example, 5,000 voters might vote Conservative and 4,900 vote Liberal, but a Labour candidate polling 5,050 votes would be elected to represent a constituency which contained 9,900 persons who would describe themselves as anti-Socialist. These things happen repeatedly in three-cornered contests, and in the coming election such casualties are expected to be more numerous than ever before.

It is not only the largely increased number of three-cornered fights that perplexes the political prophets. There is another factor to be taken into consideration, and one still more puzzling—the women's votes. These electors now total 14½ millions, outnumbering male voters by 1½ million. It is assured—perhaps too optimistically—that married women will vote the way their husbands do, and as matrimony usually has no connection with politics, all three political parties may be expected to share equally the votes polled by married women. But what of the single women, who have given no more serious consideration to political affairs than have the young men of their own age, mainly pre-occupied with the study of "form" in various branches of sport? How many will think out logically which of the three platforms appeals to them most—how many will be affected by influences other than political—how many will actually avail themselves of their newly-acquired right to vote? On these points the results of the coming election very largely turn, and on these points the wisest of political prophets know nothing. There is no data on which to base an opinion, and at every one of the three political headquarters there is fear and anxiety as to whether the women will "do the right thing" when "polling-day comes. No triple alliance can be arranged by party organizers to meet this difficulty. Each party is looking to the women to save the nation from the inevitable disasters which will overwhelm the country if either of the other parties should get into power. For once women are being generally credited with possessing a remarkable amount of sound common-sense, by those of the opposite sex who are anxious to secure their votes. After the election we may expect to hear and read more how absurd it is to expect women to understand politics.

News and Views.

One case of diphtheria and one of enteric, both Chinese, were reported over the week-end.

Silk forwarded from Hong Kong by Empress of Russia on May 1 arrived in New York (St. John's Park) on May 22 having been 21 days in transit.

Tuesday, June 4, has been fixed for hearing of the Summary Court action between Mr. H. Cooper and the Newspaper Enterprise, Ltd., for alleged wrongful dismissal of the former. The claim is for \$1,000.

Yesterday all warships in the harbour, including three Chinese cruisers and a Japanese gunboat, dressed ship in honour of the birthday of Queen Mary. Her Majesty was born in 1867, and was married in 1893.

Mrs. Meyrick's legal advisers have been instructed to prepare an appeal to the House of Lords. The "Night Club Queen" is now serving a sentence of fifteen months' hard labour for conspiracy in connection with the Goddard case. The case will probably be heard at the end of May or beginning of June.

When an Oldham motorist was summoned recently for driving dangerously he indignantly complained that on the summons the name of his house was given as Ashbyn. The name, he said, was Ashlyn. Superintendent Clarke said that it was hardly correct to say that they had called it Ashbyn, as there was an "e" at the end of it which made it Ashbyrne.

Miss Megan Lloyd George (speaking at a great Liberal rally at Tunbridge Wells, London, recently):—The Liberal Party, born in 1860—A voice: Time you were dead. Miss Megan: We've been tested in the past, and found—A voice: Wanting. Miss Megan: My father also has been tested, and found—A voice: Wanting. "No, reliable," said Miss Lloyd George firmly, as she sat down.

"O. Khayyam, Esq."

Amusing mistakes by income-tax authorities were related by Mr. Allen Lane, in a lecture on "Publishing Without Tears," before members of the To-morrow Club, at the Orange Tree Café, New Bond-street, London. "The income-tax authorities," he said, "are often a source of great amusement. We have to my knowledge during the past ten years received two applications for assessments, one addressed to Mr. W. Shakespeare and the other to O. Khayyam, Esq." Two authors of "thrillers," he said, started writing for a bet. One was the E. C. Bentley, whose novel "Trent's Last Case" was written as the result of a wager laid by Mr. G. K. Chesterton, and the other was Mrs. Agatha Christie, who wrote "The Mysterious Affair at Styles" for a bet of £100. Speaking of autograph collections, Mr. Lane said that scarcely a day passed without several parcels of books arriving at Max Gate for Thomas Hardy's signature. One enterprising American went so far as to buy up the entire stock of Hardy's works in the Dorchester bookshops and conveyed them to Hardy's house, about a mile distant, in a wheelbarrow.

Egyptian Marine Service.

Engineer-Comdr. Geoffrey Morgan, R.N., has been lent to the Egyptian Government for three years, for duty with the fleet and workshops of the Marine Service in the Sudan. He will, in effect, supervise the Egyptian dockyard at Khartoum, and the tugs, dredgers, and craft generally on the Upper Nile. Somewhat similar posts have been held in the past by other engineer officers of the Royal Navy, including Engineer-Comdr. C. E. Bond, under Lord Kitchener, and Engineer-Comdr. W. Scott Hill, now a retired engineer rear-admiral. Engineer-Comdr. Morgan rendered gallant and distinguished service at the battle of Jutland as engineer-helmsman of H.M.S. Warrior. He remained on duty in the engineer-room after an explosion, endeavouring to save the ship, and in consequence was trapped for over two hours, narrowly escaping death by drowning, scalding or suffocation. He was almost overcome when rescued. Promoted to engineer lieutenant-commander for these services, he was in the battleship Marlborough during the last two years of the war. His promotion to engineer-commander was at the end of 1921, and he has since served on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, East India, for duty on shore at Colombo, and, as first assistant to the Engineer Manager of Chatham Dockyard.

Before a crowd estimated at 3,000, the Rugby team from the British cruiser Suffolk defeated the Kansai Rugby team by 23 to 12, at Koshien (near Osaka) on the afternoon of May 17. It was the first victory they scored since landing in Japan. The British took the offensive from the first. Fourteen minutes after the start they scored a try which was converted. The Kansai, after several unsuccessful attempts, scored their first points when Nakade made a clean-cut try. The British continued their onrush and scored another try, when Tyrer converted shortly before half-time was called. From then on the naval men kept pressing and increased their lead to 23 points.

Dr. Georg Zapp, director of the Felten and Guillaume Carlswerks A.G., has designed a new cable for transoceanic telephone communication. The cable's four 3.3mm. copper lines are contained in a flexible tube made of light metal, and covered with a lead envelope. The special construction enables rubber insulation, with its high dielectric capacity, to be superseded by ordinary paper insulation. Pupils leading coils are inserted every two kilometres. One of the two pairs of lines would be used for traffic in either direction. It is claimed that the cable would withstand the pressure of the sea at a depth of 4,000 metres (nearly 10,700ft.).

While a Boston jury was deciding that Theodore Dreiser's novel "An American Tragedy" is obscene three New York judges, sitting together, have exonerated Miss Radclyffe Hall's novel "The Well of Loneliness." They have ruled that "the book in question deals with a delicate social problem," but "cannot be said to be in violation of the law unless it is written in such a manner as to make it obscene, lewd, lascivious, or indecent." The judges held that this was not the case. The Boston decision was made under a special Massachusetts law which condemns the whole of a book if a single passage or even a phrase is held to be obscene. Efforts have recently been made to have the law changed so that a book might be judged as a whole, but these were defeated in the Legislature.

Taxis of the Air.

London is to have air-taxi in June, when the new air-park opens at Hanworth, twelve miles from Hyde Park Corner, where Queen Elizabeth lived as a child under the guardianship of Catherine Parr. Two aerodromes are now being laid out in the midst of its 250 acres, one for the air-taxi which will fly to any part of the country at a shilling a mile, and for test and demonstration flying; the other, with lock-up aircraft garages, as part of an aviation country club, with ballroom, residential accommodation, and more than a dozen courts for tennis and squash racquets. At the outset, it was stated recently, sixteen light aeroplanes will be stationed at the park, and six instructors will be available for the use of members. Each member learning to fly will come under the personal supervision of an experienced instructor, and the pilots engaged in this work will be drawn from those who have specialised as instructors. It is intended to hold big flying displays at Hanworth, and to give Londoners the opportunity of seeing the latest developments in flying, and to organise a circus of exhibition fliers.

Venerable Foxtrotters.

It is rather amusing to read that a championship arranged by the "Ancient Order of Foxtrotters" was danced off (if that is the right expression) at a ballroom in Kensington recently. The organisers must be about the youngest "ancient order" in existence, for it was only in the winter of 1913-14 that the very word foxtrot first appeared in Great Britain, and it was in the following spring that the dance began to be a serious rival to the Boston. For a long time both steps and music were suspect with the older sort. An amusing instance of this was to be noted just after the war. By that time it was, in practice, impossible for any hostess to overlook the existence of the foxtrot and one-step. And when the first big balls since the war were given at Buckingham Palace in the summer of 1920 these dreadful dances received royal recognition. But only in a queerly cautious way—on the programme of the ball the titles of the dance music were given but not the name of the dance itself. "Waltz" and "Lancers" were named in full together with the titles of the music for them; but there was a gap before the titles which everyone who was then dancing knew were intended for foxtrot. The Court of St. James's had accepted the thing, but it was not in 1920—prepared to accept the name for it. Nine years later, the foxtrotters call themselves "ancient"! They seem to have aged very rapidly.

Blaise Cendrars, a Swiss author living in Paris, seems to have more than the average sensitiveness of conscience. Whilst his latest book, "Plan de l'Aiguille," was in the press, he suddenly had doubts about the correctness of a passage in which certain Chilian scenery is described, and ordered his publisher to suspend publication. He took the next steamer to Valparaiso, re-inspected the view, and, satisfied about the faithfulness of his description, has now permitted the book to be published.

"Good Servants and Bad Masters" is the slogan of a very fine exhibition entitled "Gas and Water" recently opened in Berlin. A technical miracle, it is claimed to be one of the greatest popular scientific shows ever organised; the enormous plant and the perfect models of whatever engineering feats could not be built up in a limited space, make it a paradise for schoolboys and intelligent grown-ups. Its scope is bewildering. Several entire factories of by-products of coal are working; glass-blowing from the beginning to the finished cut-glass article is carried out in minutest detail, as well as cooking in hotel kitchens; the amateur plumber and the builder of great irrigation works are both catered for.

Another Kew?

Kew Gardens are rather a sad sight this year. Everything is quite three weeks behindhand, and the frost ruined the blossom of some of the early rhododendrons and magnolias. Curiously enough, it is not thought that the great frost has done as much damage as the drought of 1921. There are still things that are dying gradually from the effects of that arid summer. There is considerable anxiety about the future of Kew Gardens. It is felt that the time may soon come when its scientific use as a botanical gardens may cease. The combined effect of the climate and the smoke-laden air of London is having a disastrous effect, and were it at all feasible financially there is little doubt that all the experimental and research work would be transferred a good deal farther west and south.

A Word.

A Liberal candidate has achieved a remarkable feat in making money out of a repartee. Usually the harassed "heckler" on the platform thinks himself well paid for a happy thought if he manages to put the heckler off his stroke with it. At a recent meeting Mr. E. J. Edwards, who is fighting against Mr. Ammon in North Camberwell, dumfounded an interrupter with the phrase "Liberalism pays all ways." It worked so well that Mr. Edwards adopted it at other meetings, with the same success. The Liberal party has been busy in the search for effective "slogans" for the election, and Mr. Edwards submitted his discovery for the competition. Once more it succeeded, and Mr. Edwards has not only coined a phrase but he has coined money (£100), which he will use to push his campaign in South London, where Liberalism was once well represented and may be again.

Our Highly Polished Army.

"It's all right, it's all right now, there's no need to worry anymore,"—so ran a popular song about the Army during the war. If there were any who felt doubtful about the Army of old they must have been reassured by the newly issued dress regulation which ordains that generals and colonels on active service and manœuvres shall in future wear gilt buttons on their caps instead of bronze ones. As in 1914-1918, so in 1929: "spit and polish" are the sign of salvation. At the height of crisis eleven years ago belts and badges had still to be meticulously bright; a dirty button was more devastating than a bombardment. It is in the Army as it was with the First Lord of the Admiralty in H.M.S. Pinnaford. I polished them up so carefully that now I am the ruler of the King's Navy. Polish leads to promotion. He must shine who would reach the stars. If it were not for this punctilio of adornment, we might begin to fear for the Army's efficiency; when the Army ceases to worry about the borders of its phylacteries, we shall know the country is going to the dogs. But all is well. The watchword of our high command is still devotion to beauty; our brigadiers are not content with their faces—they put them on their metal. Their buttons are our gilt-edged security.

FENG'S DEFENSIVE CAMPAIGN.

ELABORATE TRENCH SYSTEMS.

SOVIET INTRIGUE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HANKOW, May 25. No news is obtainable here as regards Feng's movements. The vernacular papers charge him with acting directly under orders from the Third International, and also allege that arms and ammunition are being supplied by the Soviet.

It is stated that the notorious Communist propagandist Tan Yen Ta is at present conferring with Feng, and superintending the despatching of emissaries to Hupéi, Shansi and elsewhere, to spy upon military movements of Government troops, and to foment rumours.

Strong Defences.

It is stated that Marshal Feng will fight purely on the defensive, and in support of this theory, it is learned that intricate defence works are being constructed covering the approach to Tungkuang at the following points:—Szechui, Yenhsih, Tientsin, Kwangtung and Sandow.

It is stated that the defences consist of elaborate trench systems and concrete emplacements amongst the hills at these points, and that two divisions are already in position there.

It is believed that the Christian General himself is at present at Chengchow directing operations. The local situation is most quiet. Two regiments of Lu Ti Ping's forces have moved from Huchang to a point a little north of Wankow, while as already stated Wuai troops on the Peking-Hankow Railway are slowly advancing to Singyang, the latter city having been evacuated by the Kuomintang garrison who have retired north of the Hwaiho River.

Damaged Bridges.

Further details of the damage to the Peking-Hankow Railway reveal that the four main bridges destroyed are at Tungsohgo, Changkai-kwan, Liangtien and Sinanien. It is stated that more than \$400,000 will be required for repairs. Trains are now running as far as Tungsohgo.

Han Fu Chu Loyal.

NANKING, May 25. The Kuo Min learns that Han Fu Chu, a leading Kuomintang partisan, wired to Chiang Kai Shek on Thursday pledging allegiance to the Central Government. He adds that he is concentrating 100,000 troops at Loyang, and is awaiting instructions from Chiang Kai Shek as regards their disposition.

A Last-Minute Offer.

SHANGHAI, May 26. It is learned from Nanking that Chiang Kai Shek wired to Feng Yu Hsiang last night stating that if Feng is willing to retire from politics and go abroad Chiang will be willing to recommend the Central Government to give him protection. "To attempt to hold the north-west in defiance of the Government is merely to seek death," he adds.

Chiang Kai Shek and Tang Seng Chi leave for Hanchow to-morrow to await Sun Yat Sen's funeral train, and to accompany it to the Capital.

FENG TO GO ABROAD?

(Wah Tai Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, May 26. It is reported from Peking that Feng Yu Hsiang has decided to go abroad, leaving his troops under the command of Lu Chung Lin. Another message states that Feng will go to Russia.

SUSPICIOUS "REFUGEES."

(Nam Cheung Pao.)

It is reported from Mukden that 4,000 of Feng Yu Hsiang's men, posing as refugees, have moved into the Three Eastern Provinces, with the intention of creating a diversion when Chang Hsueh Liang moves to assist the Nanking forces.

Chiang Kai Shek has sent a delegate to interview Fan Chung Hsiang, who fought against Feng last year. Fan will come to Nanking soon.

YEN HSI SHAN'S PLANS.

(Nam Cheung Pao.)

The delegate, dispatched by Yen Hsi Shan, has arrived in Nanking to discuss with Chiang Kai Shek the attack upon the Nanking troops. It is learned that the Nanking troops launch the attack before taking the offensive against the Kuomintang.

COMMUNISTS IN HUNAN.

(Nam Cheung Pao.)

It is reported from Chenchow, in Hunan, that the Communists in Southern Hunan have become very active. They have captured Ju-cheng and Kweiung, pillaging the villages in these localities. Their influence has spread to the progress of Ho Chi's Hunanese troops, who are attacking Kwangsi.

CHINESE LABOUR IN AFRICA.

A FRENCH EXPERIMENT.

SEEKING RECRUITS IN KWANGTUNG.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MARSEILLES, May 26. The possibility of employing Chinese labourers in French Equatorial Africa will shortly be tested, as a result of investigations in Africa and the Far East.

M. Lasset, the Inspector-General of the French Colonial Health Service, who returned to France today, announced that a trial will be made with a batch of coolies now being recruited in Kwangtung Province.

DIPLOMATS TO VISIT NANKING.

GREAT WELCOME PLANNED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NANKING, May 26. The State Bureau reception committee are making elaborate preparations for the reception of the foreign envoys and guests who are going to Nanking shortly to attend the ceremony of Dr. Sun Yat Sen's re-burial.

Arrangements include the provision of residential facilities, while many motor-cars are being placed at the disposal of the diplomats. It is understood that as the envoys are coming in the capacity of accredited representatives of their respective Governments, the Nationalist Government are planning to accord them a grand reception, with a view to demonstrating China's appreciation.

Body Brought to Peking.

PEKING, May 26. Punctually at 1 a.m. to-day Dr. Sun Yat Sen's remains, enclosed in a bronze coffin, were removed from the Jade Cloud Temple (Piyunssu) in the Western Hills, for the 12-mile journey to Peking.

Eight hatches of 32 pall-bearers carried the huge catafalque, the entire distance, the whole being guarded by troops, and preceded by bands, and again followed by troops.

All traffic along the road leading to Peking via the Summer Palace was stopped during the eight hours it took the procession to make its way slowly to the Peking city walls. When the procession was nearing the city, guns mounted outside the Tientsinmen (entrance to the Forbidden City) boomed out a 101 gun salute, while aeroplanes from Mukden circled over the city and the procession.

MOIR-OWEN PLANE FOUND.

BOTH AIRMEN WELL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DARWIN, May 26. The Moir-Owen (Australian flyers) plane has been found one hundred miles east of Darwin. Both airmen are well.

EVANGELINE BOOTH INJURED.

A MOTOR-CAR SMASH.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, May 26. Miss Evangeline Booth, the head of the Salvation Army in America, has been seriously hurt in a motor-car accident.

HEAVY WEATHER!

LIPTONS MAKE BIG CAPITAL REDUCTIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 26. Messrs. Liptons Limited propose to reduce their present capital of \$2,800,000 by 1,827,000 by writing down 1,250,000 £1 ordinary shares to one shilling a share, and £800,000 nine per cent. preference shares and £1,000,000 five per cent. preference shares to shares of twelve shillings each. Properties will also be written down by £240,000.

The arrears in preference dividends amounting to £282,000, have been cancelled.

Messrs. Liptons Limited report a profit of £1,438 during the period from March, 1928 to January, 1929.

AMERICA AND THE SOVIET.

AGREEMENT AS TO ENGINEERING.

EXCHANGE OF IDEAS.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, May 26. An agreement is announced between the Soviet Government and the International General Electric Company, providing for an exchange of patents, also designing, engineering and manufacturing information for a decade beginning July 1.

American engineers will be sent to Russia to assist the Soviet to expand their electrical industry, and Soviet engineers will visit the United States to study the methods of manufacture of electrical machinery and equipment.

WHY RUSSIA TRADES WITH AMERICA.

MOSCOW (U.P.).—Six reasons why trade between the Soviet Union and the United States flourishes despite the absence of diplomatic relations were outlined recently in the official organ of the Government, *Izvestia*.

The publication of the article coincided with the sojourn of the British delegation of industrialists and was doubtless intended to impress them with the fact that in the case of England, unlike the United States, political recognition was essential to the development of trade.

The reasons, briefly, were as follows:—

1. The United States dominates in the domain of cotton, which the Soviet Union needs in large quantities. This phase of Soviet purchases in America is thus inevitable regardless of political factors.

2. America has the world's best-developed technique in precisely those things which the Soviets need most—in heavy industry, agricultural machinery, electricity, etc.

3. American standardization and mass production in all industry makes not only for economy, but for ease of replacement of parts.

4. Industry in the United States is organized in huge units, frequently in trusts that dominate entire industries. This form of organization, *Izvestia* says, is done to the Soviet form and makes trading on a large scale easier and cheaper.

5. Americans—in contrast to Europeans, according to the *Izvestia* writer—make no secret of their technique. They are always ready to teach the Russians.

6. American prices are lower. In the field of farming machines, for instance, an English 15 horse-power tractor is 75 per cent. more expensive than an American; threshers are 50 per cent. higher in England than in the United States.

UNION OF CHURCHES.

FUSIONS IN AMERICA AND SCOTLAND.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 25. The assemblies of the Church of Scotland and the United Free Church have today finally approved the reports from the inferior Church Courts in favour of the union of the two churches, negotiations for which have been proceeding for twenty years.

American Changes.

NEW YORK, May 26. The news of the agreement of the Scottish Church Union coincides with the action of similar unions taken today. Firstly, St. Paul's Cathedral of Minnesota and the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church have appointed a Commission to consider a union with the Protestant Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church. Secondly the Indianapolis Reformed Church of the United States has decided to favour a fusion with the United Brethren Church and Evangelical Synod of North America.

THE REPARATIONS WRANGLE.

BRITAIN PROTECTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, May 25. The fate of the Reparations Conference still hangs in the balance, the creditors and Dr. Schmidt bargaining all day long. The creditors' present plans at least will absolutely safeguard the percentages due to the British Dominions.

ELECTION BATTLE THICKENS.

LLOYD GEORGE PREDICTS A "LANDSLIDE."

"ACID TEST OF PEACE."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 25. Earl Winterton, speaking at Woolwich in connection with the General Election, said that a Parliament in which no Party had a majority would please nobody but the Bolsheviks who, from Cairo and from Canton, were intriguing against Great Britain and would have liked enormously to have a British Government which lacked authority.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, at Manchester, drew a distinction between Russian propaganda of ideas and of action. The latter was intended to hamper British internal development and do mischief internationally, particularly in the Far East. "But I shall tackle that," Lord Cusendun, at Cambridge, said: "If the Conservatives remain in office a few months longer we shall arrive at a perfectly satisfactory agreement with America, putting the cruiser problem out of the way altogether."

Tidy Expenditure. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, in his speech at Crewe, challenged as an "illegitimate influence" the threat of certain employers that work-people would lose their jobs if they voted for Labour. He declared that Labour in this election was fighting the cash of the other two sides. He would like to pass an Act of Parliament compelling every political Party and organisation to register themselves and, like the Trade Union publish a yearly statement of income and expenditure.

"It would amaze you to know the amount of money the Tories and Liberals are spending by May 30 a quarter of a million will be far too short."

A Landslide!

Mr. Lloyd George, interviewed at Criccieth to-day, said that the reports reaching him "were extraordinary."

"It looks to me more like a political landslide against the Government than anything since 1908. Wherever we go we hear that Conservatives are deciding to vote Liberal."

Acid Test of Peace. Mr. Lloyd George's election address says that the greatest world issue before the country to-day is peace.

Everybody wants peace and talks peace, but the acid test whether peace covenants, treaties, and pacts mean anything, and whether the Government means them to mean anything, is disarmament. If the Government has confidence in the League of Nations, the Kellogg Pact, and the Washington Treaties, it will cut the vast swollen armaments to a police level."

He declared that his first object if elected, would be to urge immediately steps to be taken practically to respond to President Hoover's offer to co-operate with other nations to effect a large and simultaneous reduction of armaments, in regard to which there should be an immediate international conference.

Mr. Lloyd George dwelt at length on the Liberal plan to deal with unemployment. He said that freer trading with all nations was the only road to national, imperial and international prosperity.

Lloyd George's Forecast. Mr. Lloyd George in the *Daily Mail* forecast that the aggregate votes at the General Election will total:—

Conservatives	6,500,000
Liberals	7,000,000
Labour	7,500,000

"Dullest On Record."

LONDON, May 26. Barring last-moment stunts, of which there is at present no evidence, the election campaign about to end promises to justify the description of "dullest on record."

Mr. Baldwin, Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Lloyd George have virtually completed country-wide pilgrimages, and are resting over the week-end preparatory to winding up the campaign in their own constituencies.

It is noteworthy that the most seasoned newspaper prophets are chary of uttering predictions. The Sunday papers harp almost unanimously on the "stalemate danger" resultant from a long period of instability.

"The Fiery Cross."

"I have carried the fiery cross North, South, East and I lay down here, having done my duty in the country," declared Mr. Ramsay MacDonald at Durham, at the conclusion of a 2,000-mile tour. He declared there is no Liberal revival and that Labour has a clear majority.

(Continued on next column.)

"SWARAJ" IN INDIA.

PUBLICIST'S AMAZING OUTBURST.

APPEAL TO PRINCES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SIMLA, May 25. Presiding over the Indian States Subjects Conference, Mr. Chintamani, a leading Indian publicist, declared that the British Indian politicians had not given up their attitude of non-intervention in regard to the Indian States because "we want the whole of India under a constitutional Swaraj (self-government), neither one part under a dishonouring alien sway nor another under an autocratic though indigenous rule."

Mr. Chintamani asked the Princes to prove their sympathy for British-Indian aspirations by converting themselves into constitutional rulers. He urged the leading Indian political organisations to draw up a Federal Constitution for India guaranteeing the same autonomous status as the provinces and urged an independent enquiry into the financial and economic relations of the two Indias.

He concluded: "Given co-operation between the States and the provinces Swaraj must be ours as surely as to-morrow's sun will rise in the East."

"DRY" DIPLOMACY.

AMBASSADOR'S OFFER IN NEW YORK.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, May 25. Sir Esme Howard, British Ambassador in New York, made a statement to Pressmen that he would be only too glad to co-operate with other diplomatic officers to surrender the privilege to have diplomatic liquor, if the United States Government were to intimate its desire to cancel the privilege.

Sir Esme Howard sent a letter to that effect to Mr. James Carter, lumber manufacturer, in reply to a letter in which Mr. Carter urged Sir Howard "to join hands with the better element of the people of the United States. Try to help us to enforce prohibition laws in this country."

Mr. Carter is reported to have requested President Hoover that steps should be taken immediately to accept Sir Esme Howard's proposal.

Sir Esme Howard subsequently made a statement emphasising that his views were a personal opinion and not a statement on behalf of the Diplomatic Corps.

THE KING'S RECOVERY.

THANKSGIVING SERVICE PLANNED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 24. An announcement from Buckingham Palace states that H.M. the King is anxious to fulfil the hope expressed in His Majesty's recent message and has decided to attend Westminster Abbey on June 16 to render thanks to Almighty God for his recent recovery.

His Majesty trusts that his people will join him in this act on the same day at their usual places of worship.

It is felt that on this occasion thankofferings from the congregations might appropriately be devoted to hospitals.

Ministers' Battles.

LONDON, May 26. Two hundred and two election results to be declared on the night of May 29 include the contests of eighteen Ministers, of whom nine are members of the Cabinet.

They comprise Sir Austen Chamberlain (Minister of Health), Sir A. Steel Maitland, Mr. Amery, Sir Samuel Hoare, Sir L. Worthington-Evans, Lord Eustace Percy, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, Sir W. Joynson-Hicks, and also Mr. Arthur Henderson, Mr. J. R. Clynes and Sir Herbert Samuel.

The fate of Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Mr. Churchill, Mr. Snowdon, Sir John Simon will be known on the afternoon of May 31. The first result is expected from Bury at 10 p.m. on May 30, and returns will continue till four a.m. on May 31. The remaining 400 results begin on the afternoon of May 31.

University declarations will be made on June 3 and 4, but the Scottish University result is not expected until June 10.

SIX DAYS IN THE AIR.

NEW WORLD'S RECORD.

AMERICAN PLANE'S GREAT FEAT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FORT WORTH, Texas, May 26. The single engine Ryan monoplane "Fort Worth" has beaten the endurance record of 150 hours 40 minutes 15 seconds established by the Army aeroplane "Question Mark" last January, and is still going strong.

The "Fort Worth," flown by two American pilots took off six days ago, and re-fuelled in the air. She has remained up ever since, and now beaten every endurance and distance flying record.

The airman have dropped a note saying they intend to try to remain aloft 200 hours.

Another One Gone!

PARIS, May 26.

The French aviators, Commandants Weiss and Grier, landed at Le Bourget to-day after flying 5,000 kilometres in 28 hours 31 minutes, at an average speed of 183 kilometres per hour, breaking the record of the Italians, Ferrarin and Delprete which was 139 kilometres per hour.

A Far East Flight.

SORIA, May 26.

The French airmen, Captain Archard and Commander Rigneau, flying from Paris to the Far East, have arrived and set off again for Aleppo.

EMPIRE DAY AT HOME.

A CHILDREN'S FESTIVAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 25. Millions of children celebrated Empire Day all over the country, saluting the Union Jack at parades in the playgrounds. Most of the schools devoted the morning to lectures on the Empire. Some held folk dancing on village greens.

A sound film was taken of the saluting parade at one of the schools, in which the parents of the students joined.

Naval ships were "dressed" wherever they were stationed.

A monster demonstration with community singing was arranged at Hyde Park in the evening.

Mr. Baldwin's Message.

"The first words that the people of Great Britain would wish me to speak to all those who are listening throughout the Empire, are words of thanksgiving to Almighty God for the King's recovery," said Mr. Stanley Baldwin in his Empire Day message to the Empire.

He addressed an enormous crowd in Hyde Park, and his address was broadcast throughout Great Britain and the Empire.

Mr. Baldwin considered the Empire as an instrument of divine providence for the promotion of mankind.

Referring to India he said: "We all wait hopefully and confidently for the momentous conclusion of the inquiry now proceeding, each confident in their determination to find, under Providence, a true path, and hopeful that their goodwill and public spirit will find a response in the loyal heart of India."

AMANULLAH.

EX-KING'S SORRY FLIGHT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SIMLA, May 25. The hurried departure of ex-King Amanullah from Afghanistan was decided by the defeat of the last of his troops who constituted the garrison at Kelat Ghilzai after severe fighting with the forces of Habibullah, assisted by Ghilzai tribesmen.

Amanullah travelled overnight to Kandahar and then to Chaman where he arrived without any food or drink, accompanied by ex-Queen Souriya, her father and his family. Amanullah's brother, Inayatullah and his family, and another brother of Amanullah.

Ali Ahmed Khan has occupied the royal residence at Kandahar, where he has hoisted his flag. Meanwhile Nadir Khan is raising tribal levies in East Afghanistan in order to try to conclude with Habibullah.

Telegrams in Brief.

Dorchester House, London, has been acquired by the National Sporting Club.

Rear-Admiral Fullerton has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Station in succession to Vice-Admiral Theagar.

A Bill will shortly be laid before the Latvian Parliament, empowering the Ministry of the Interior to suppress newspapers spreading sensational stories regarding the private lives of politicians.

The Senate in Rome, by 315 votes to 6, has passed the Bill ratifying the Lateran treaty, namely the agreement between the Italian Government and the Vatican, establishing the Vatican as a State. The Bill had already passed the Chamber.

"IN MEMORY OF FIDO."

PET'S CEMETERY IN PARIS.

[British United Press.]

The Cat and Dog Cemetery of Paris, known as the most beautiful burial place in the world for animals, is to be enlarged. The desire of many French people to inter their pets in a manner befitting a beloved one has crowded the graveyard with mauelums, monuments and tomb-stones until expansion becomes necessary.

The Cemetery, which was founded 20 years ago, is located on a little island on the Seine, just outside the gates of Paris. It has its caretakers who tend the perpetual plots, keep the tombstones and monuments clean and who dig the graves. They live in a little house on one side of the graveyard. Here they have a room given over to the display of sample tombstones and coffins. Here also may be found catalogues of sculptured monuments and stone vaults.

Elaborate Coffins.

A burial at this pet cemetery, although simple and without benefit of clergy, is always impressive. There is no music, no graveside eulogy. There is only the simple ceremony of solemnly lowering a tiny coffin, containing the remains of a Siamese cat or a French poodle, into a grave while the bereaved master looks solemnly on.

Although many of the animals are buried in zinc coffins, covered with black cloth and trimmed with silver, the pets of poorer people are interred in humble caskets. For 35 francs a burial will be made and for a few francs more a wooden coffin may be obtained. For a few hundred francs the ground will be reserved for many years to the canine or feline body beneath it. And a head-stone will be provided. For 3,000 francs a perpetual plot may be purchased.

Touching Epitaphs.

All of the tombstone bear the name, date of birth and death of the deceased. Many contain brief inscriptions of affection while others are inscribed with poems of eulogy.

In connection with the proposed enlargement of the cemetery, it has been suggested that a crematorium be erected so that those who so wished could have their animal friends incinerated. Plans to further embellish the graveyard are also being considered and it is probable that the enlargement will be marked by the erection of more fountains and the planting of trees.

ONE TEACHER FOR 40 BOY SWIMMERS.

CORONER'S CRITICISMS OF A TRAGEDY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

The view that the swimming instructor was not capable of looking after forty boys, especially when they were learners, was expressed by the coroner, Dr. W. H. Whitehouse, at the inquest at Deptford on Frederick James Clinker, aged nine, of Edith-road, Peckham, who was drowned in the second-class swimming pool at the New Cross Baths on Tuesday.

The father said that Frederick, who enjoyed perfect health, was unable to swim.

"A Terrible Thing."

Mr. Bertram William Jones, of Beckenham, a swimming instructor to the London County Council, was giving evidence when the coroner made the observation quoted, and said that it was a terrible thing to be sent to school and then to die while under the care of a teacher.

Artificial respiration was continued until the arrival of the ambulance, but the master should have seen to it that it continued on the spot for at least an hour.

Mr. Jones said that he asked some one to call a doctor, but it was not done.

Dr. Whitehouse: And the poor little chap died in front of you without medical aid.

The jury found that death was accidental, and added that artificial respiration should have been kept up continuously, that a doctor should have been sent for, and that the bath before.

HOME CRICKET.

SOUTH AFRICANS BEATEN.

WARWICK FLOG YORKSHIRE BOWLING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 25. At Birmingham, Yorkshire drew with Warwickshire, in a high scoring game.

Warwickshire, batting first, scored 336 runs for seven wickets, when they declared. Smith scored 142 and Santall 109.

Yorkshire, in an unfinished innings, scored 367 runs for six wickets.

Gloucester v. South Africans. This match resulted in an easy win for Gloucestershire by 6 wickets.

Scores: South Africa 225 (Godard 8 for 68), and 232 (Parker 5 for 56).

Gloucester 331 (Sinfield 112), and 127 for 4.

Cambridge v. Essex.

At Cambridge, the University drew with Essex.

Essex batted first and scored 293 runs, Drakes taking five wickets for 70 runs.

Cambridge ran up 464 runs for eight wickets, declared, toward which Killick contributed 90.

Essex forced a draw, losing four wickets for 297 runs. O'Connor was undefeated at the close with 168 runs.

Oxford U. v. Nottingham.

Playing at home, Oxford University made 447, Barber hitting up 119 runs and Ford 151.

Nottingham replied with 348.

Going in again Oxford scored 224 for seven wickets, declared, leaving Nottingham 322 runs to obtain for a draw. The latter obtained 235 runs for 8 wickets.

Leicestershire v. Surrey.

Leicestershire batted first on their own ground and ran up 408 runs, mainly due to Dawson, 103, and Berry 102.

Surrey replied with only 188 runs. Astill took five wickets for 70 runs. Following on Surrey could muster only 273, Astill taking seven wickets for 89 runs.

Losing only one wicket, Leicestershire obtained the necessary runs.

Derbyshire v. Northants.

On the first innings, Derbyshire defeated Northamptonshire at Ilkeston.

Winning the toss, Derby batted first and ran up a total of 242 runs.

Northants replied with 219 runs.

Derbyshire declared with 231 for seven wickets in their second venture.

Northants had lost eight wickets when the match was concluded, having scored only 178 runs.

THE "TIRED GOLFER."

STAR'S COMMENT ON WALTER HAGEN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 25.

The Star piquantly comments upon Hagen's continued refusal to fulfil his match against Compton.

Despite the assiduous efforts of British golfers and journalists.

It heads its report of the German Open Championship in which Hagen is competing, "The Tired Golfer."

German "Open."

At the end of the first 36 holes Horton Smith led with 140; P. A. H. the holder for the past three years, had 141. Other scores were: Boomer 141; Hagen and Farrell 141; Tolley 132, and Turnesa 133.

TENNIS IN FULL SWING.

"BETTY" BEATS MISS RYAN.

JAPAN OUT OF DAVIS CUP.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, May 25.

At Surbiton, in the final of the Surrey Championship, Betty Nuttall beat Miss Ryan, 7-6, 5-1.

Paris Tournament.

Paris, May 25.

The hardcourt championship final resulted in Senorita De Alvaraz and Mademoiselle Bouman beating Miss Heine and Miss Neave, 7-5, 6-2.

In the Men's Semi-Finals Lacoste and Borotra beat Tilden and Hunter, 6-3, 6-2, 3-6, 6-3; and Cocker and Brugnon beat Gregory and Collins, 6-3, 6-4, 6-2.

In the Mixed Quarter-Finals Hunter and Miss Wills beat Brugnon and Madlle. Mathieu, 6-3, 6-3.

Davis Cup Games.

WASHINGTON, May 24.

Playing at Washington in the second round of the Davis Cup singles, Ohta (Japan) beat Van Ryn (United States), 6-4, 5-7, 2-6, 6-4, 7-5.

In the doubles match Hennessy and Van Ryn beat Ohta and Abe, 6-3, 6-4, 6-2.

Van Ryn beat Abe 6-2, 4-6, 6-4, 6-2.

Hennessy beat Ohta by 6-2, 6-2, 6-3.

The "No-Stocking" Craze.

LONDON, May 25.

It is rumoured that the Wimbledon authorities are considering an edict prohibiting the stockless vogue. Already a chorus of criticism has been raised from girls who consider it a handicap to the game.

LOCAL TENNIS.

MORE WINS FOR H.K.C.C.

KEEN COMPETITION.

Good progress was made in the Tennis League on Saturday, Hong Kong Cricket Club maintaining their unbeaten record for this season, and their matches are now being closely watched by all interested in the competition, as they are favourably placed to win the Shields in all three divisions.

In the "A" Division they beat the South China Athletic Association by six sets to three. The latter were not, however, represented by their strongest team. Good play was seen and South China are to be congratulated on putting up a capital performance and fully extending the prospective champions.

In two sets they carried the Clubmen to 7-9, 8-10, before yielding.

McEachran appeared for the first time, and pairing Owen Hughes, won three sets for his side.

In the "B" Division the Club beat the Y.M.C.A. by a similar score, and has thus maintained the leading position in these two divisions, while in the "C" Division they beat R.E. and Signals easily.

On the whole competition was very keen. Kowloon who were confident of beating M.B.K. in the "A" scraped through by the narrowest possible margin. E. C. Fincher and E. F. Fincher showed very good form, winning all their three sets comfortably. The climax of the match was the set between them and Honda and Akiyama, the two strongest pairs of the respective sides.

Their second string gained their first point in the "B" at the expense of Nippon, also by five sets to four. The Chinese Recreation Club disappointed their supporters by going down to M.B.K.

Only three matches were decided in the "C" Division. Civil Service added another point to their credit by beating their neighbours, Craignower Cricket Club. Craignower kept abreast of Civil Service at the top of the League Table by accounting for the Indian Recreation Club, while, as stated, Hong Kong Cricket Club beat the Royal Engineers.

The details follow:—

"A" DIVISION.

Kowloon C.C. v. M.B.K.

On their own ground, the Kowloon C.C. defeated the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha by five sets to four.

K.C.C.—E. C. Fincher and E. F. Fincher; S. E. Green and T. Lay; F. Grose and C. E. Millard.

M.B.K.—T. Imura and T. Akiyama; T. Imura and H. Yoshida; Y. Ukuchi and T. Yamada.

Hong Kong C.C. v. South China.

On their own ground, the Hong Kong C.C. defeated the South China A.A. by six sets to three.

H.K.C.C.—H. Owen Hughes and J. S. McEachran; A. D. Humphreys and Dr. J. H. Montgomery; E. D. Lawrence and H. J. Armstrong.

S.C.A.A.—Chin So and Ho Wai Hing; Luk Ding Cheung and Luk Kang Cheung; Li Woon Tsoi and Li Wai Tsoi.

"B" DIVISION.

Y.M.C.A. v. Hong Kong C.C.

Playing at King's Park, the Young Men's Christian Association lost to the Hong Kong Cricket Club by three sets to six.

Y.M.C.A.—E. R. Price and T. J. Price; E. N. Ponsford and C. Pile; A. Hampton and A. White.

H.K.C.C.—C. E. Holmes and G. E. C. Martin; B. K. Valentine and W. A. Nowers; C. C. Stark and E. J. Mitchell.

Nippon Club v. Kowloon C.C.

Played away the Kowloon Cricket Club defeated the Nippon Club by five sets to four.

Nippon Club—K. Nakura and Y. Saito; N. Nomura and K. Suonaga; T. Fujieda and K. Yoshikawa.

K.C.C.—W. Gilhina and A. E. Guest; L. Jack and Hanson; W. Brown and F. I. Zimmerman.

Chinese R.C. v. Club de Recreo.

At Causeway Bay, the Chinese Recreation Club defeated the Club de Recreo by eight sets to one.

O.R.C.—Lai Kwong Tsun and Lau Fook Ki; Lu Tak Cheuk and H. Lo; Lau Man Ching and Cheng Chi Wing.

C. de R.—A. A. Remedios and A. V. Gossain; Barreto and B. Roarte; L. A. Rocha and G. A. Noronha.

Indian R.C. v. M.B.K.

At Sookunpoo, the Indian R.C. lost to the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha by six sets to three.

I.R.C.—S. A. R. Bux and S. A. Ismail; D. Mohammed and S. S. Hussain; A. H. Madar and N. B. Kitchell.

M.B.K.—M. Kitajima and T. Edo; S. Fukushima and T. Ema; N. Hayashi and G. Nakamura.

"C" DIVISION.

Hong Kong C.C. v. R.E. and R.S.

On their own ground, the Hong Kong C.C. defeated the Royal Engineers and Royal Corps of Signals by nine sets to nil.

H.K.C.C.—H. V. Parker and W. L. Dunbar; C. Baker and C. E. G. Bradley; N. S. Lee and J. S. Summers.

R.E. and R.S.—Guinan and McCulloch; Palmer and Penny; Goddard and Attwood.

Craignower C.C. v. Civil Service.

At Happy Valley, the Craignower C.C. lost to the Civil Service C.C. by two sets to seven.

C.C.C.—D. C. Clow and E. B. Hamson; V. Sousa and T. Hamet; G. Kelly and D. M. A. Razack.

C.S.C.C.—J. Barrow and V. H. Freeman; Dr. Valentine and C. Spittley; J. Bendall and F. Bradley.

Recreio v. Indian R.C.

On their own ground, the Club de Recreo defeated the Indian R.C. by seven sets to two.

Recreio—H. Noronha and C. Basto; J. Xavier and M. Oliveira; M. Remedios and C. E. Xavier.

I.R.C.—M. F. Madar and O. Hoosen; A. R. Minn and M. Hassan; J. S. Akker and A. G. Mohamed.

LEAGUE TABLES.

"A" Division.

	P.	W.	L.	Pts.
Hong Kong C.C.	3	3	0	3
Kowloon C.C.	3	3	0	3
Chinese R.C.	2	1	1	1
M.B.K.	3	1	2	1
South China A.A.	3	1	2	1
Club de Recreo	1	0	1	0
University	1	0	1	0
Craignower	2	0	2	0
Indian R.C.	0	0	0	0

"B" Division.

	P.	W.	L.	Pts.
Chinese R.C.	3	3	0	3
Hong Kong C.C.	3	3	0	3
M.B.K.	3	2	1	2
R.E. and R.S.	3	2	1	2
University	4	2	2	2
Y.M.C.A.	2	1	1	1
Club de Recreo	3	1	2	1
Nippon Club	3	1	2	1
Kowloon C.C.	3	1	2	1
Kowloon R.C.	3	0	3	0
South China A.A.	2	0	2	0

"C" Division.

	P.	W.	L.	Pts.
Civil Service C.C.	3	3	0	3
Club de Recreo	3	3	0	3
Hong Kong C.C.	2	2	0	2
South China A.A.	1	0	1	0
Chinese R.C.	1	0	1	0
R.E. and R.S.	2	0	2	0
Craignower C.C.	2	0	2	0
Indian R.C.	2	0	2	0
R.A.O.C.	2	0	2	0

WHERE KNOWLEDGE IS ECONOMY.

Present-day electrical equipment has been brought to such an extreme state of perfection that, although it is not necessarily "out of sight," it is with many owners certainly "out of mind," some of them even going so far as to forget their "batteries." It cannot, however, be denied, that, in spite of its reliability, the electrical system of a car pays for periodical attention. It is not, perhaps, entirely fair to blame all owner-drivers indiscriminately for neglect of the electrical apparatus; says *The Light Car and Cyclecar*, for the simple reasons that some certainly do not neglect it, whilst others, although anxious to do their best, lack, at the same time, that they have insufficient electrical knowledge to tackle the various jobs. "There is no need, however, for motorists to stand in awe of the electrical equipment; a little knowledge in this direction can easily be acquired."

PAVING ROADS WITH RUBBER.

The question of paving roads with rubber has again come to the fore, says *The Commercial Motor*. In a paper read by Lieut. Col. T. H. Chapman at a conference on the subject, held recently in London, it was prophesied that there would be a decided advance and prove not only an amenity, but an economic investment to the cities and towns which adopted it. Naturally, until it can be placed on the market at a cost which brings it within economic bounds, its employment will be restricted, but developments tending to a reduction in price may be expected.

SOUTH AFRICAN CRICKETERS.

"SO THIS IS ENGLAND."

FIRST IMPRESSIONS IN LONDON AND SURREY.

The South African cricketers discovered London with mixed feelings. One must have some acquaintance with the vast stretches of open veld of their own country, the grandeur of its mountains, the scattered clusters of meagre population with black faces at every turn, its ox wagons and slow-moving trains, and have lived in its atmosphere of colour and eternal sun to appreciate what it means to the thirteen young visitors to be set down suddenly in the heart of a Metropolis whose magnitude they had never contemplated.

H. G. Deane, the captain, responding at a dinner recently, said that Englishmen, had they been present on the day of the team's arrival, would have been astonished to hear the expression from the lips and to see the expressions on the faces of the Springbok party as they drove from Waterloo through the city. That morning an entire new world swam into their ken; in two weeks it has given them a great variety of indelible impressions. Bank clerks, mining clerks, salesmen, travellers (two), business men, a university undergraduate, and a schoolmaster are among the visitors, but whatever their calling they will return to it with the most vivid memories of their introduction to London.

They have been extremely fortunate in having fine sunny days after they landed, and in such home-like weather formed impressions which differ materially from those of the 1924 Springboks, who spent their first three weeks in gloom and rain.

The never-ending crowds and the dense masses of traffic hold a strange fascination for folk who can muster something less than a quarter of a million people in their largest city. They have stood in wonder at places like Piccadilly and Oxford Circus gazing at the congestion of red buses, horse vehicles, drawn by animals like those seen in South Africa at an annual show, and motor-cars, so predominantly British as to contrast with the numerous American types of their homeland, and then gone away to marvel at the skill of drivers and the calm efficiency of London's world-renowned policemen.

Rolls-Royces and Bowler Hats.

In Johannesburg, Capetown, or Durban a Rolls-Royce on the streets is something to draw inquiring stares from the pavements; the bowler hat betokens an eccentric citizen. The cricketers saw more of both in five minutes than they had formerly looked on in half a lifetime. The escalators, and underground railways have a great fascination for them. They are intrigued by the winding streets and innumerable narrow lanes; they like the shops, the theatres, the tops of buses, the dazzling lights at night, the deep green of the park grasses, the presence of tradition at every street corner, but compared with their own bright, modern structures they found the exteriors of our buildings "dirty and smoky-begrimed."

On Thursday a flow of new sensations was opened to them. The friendly match at Busbridge Hall, Godalming, provided a first glimpse of rural England, and if they are fascinated by the life and throbbing of London, they are no less impressed by the beauty of Surrey's open fields. The velvet grass playing field, the spreading trees, and partitioned paddocks contrast with their own grounds of soil and brown-coloured turf. It was quite an event in the lives of many of them when they heard the cuckoo calling from the distant woods.

Now they are about to encounter cricketers' fields and towns in every corner of England, but it is doubtful whether any while that go south below the line during the next four months will carry such graphic impressions of England as those contained in the letters sent home by the young South Africans during their first two weeks in this country.

"BURYING" THEIR POISON GAS.

A GERMAN POST-WAR PROBLEM.

THE SOLUTION.

[British United Press.]

Berlin.—Blue Cross gas, which was used with marked effectiveness during the war in irritating the skin of enemy troops so that they would be forced to raise their masks and thus lay themselves open to the more deadly Yellow Cross gas, is to-day providing just about as great an annoyance to the people living in and about the little city of Wahn.

It was in Wahn, which lies about 30 kilometres from Cologne, that there was built what was probably the largest gas-producing plant in Germany. In accordance with the Versailles treaty the factory was destroyed, but the authorities had no way of definitely disposing of the large store of irritant gas which was left over. For ten years they have struggled with this problem and for ten years the presence of the gas has disturbed the peace of mind of the residents of the surrounding countryside.

Fishermen Object.

Now, the authorities believe they have reached a satisfactory solution. At first they tried to burn the gas, but gave this up when the farmers complained that their crops were being ruined. Neutralizing processes were also attempted without results. It was suggested that the stuff be buried at sea, but the suggestion was rejected when it was considered that it might be dangerous to transport the gas up the Rhine. Moreover, fishermen objected most strenuously to this proposal.

Meanwhile, as a sort of compromise solution, the gas has been buried in about three feet of soil under the factory premises. But the soil was sandy and it was believed it would infect the subsoil water. Then when the factory was dismantled it was feared that the gas might rise through the sand to pollute the air about it, and this fear was intensified after the Hamburg gas leakage disaster. Hence, the authorities again began looking about for a final solution.

The Construction of the "Coffin."

Several weeks ago a new idea was advanced and immediately put into execution. This called for the construction of a vast, hermetically sealed underground vault. A gang of men, all wearing gas masks, rubber suits and thickly padded gloves and shoes, were engaged in removing the Blue Cross gas from the site of the factory. Officials similarly garbed and the city physician were on hand to help out in case of an emergency. The vault had been built by digging a pit 80 feet below the surface of the ground; the bottom was lined with a one-foot layer of heavy clay, presumably impervious to water, while the sides were plastered with two-foot layers of the same substance. The "coffin" itself was built of 6-inch concrete walls and floor, the sides of which were scraped to close the pores and later given a triple coating of tar. When the vault was filled a roof of concrete, tar and clay was placed over it, and on top of this was piled about ten feet of earth.

Buried ten feet under ground in a coffin of this sort, it was thought that the gas would never again bother the people of Wahn. Nevertheless when the vault was filled it was found that it could hold only about half of the left-over stores, which in all amounted to some 20,000 kilograms. Work was immediately started on another vault, which like the first was to be built of clay, concrete and tar and was to have a capacity of about 75 cubic metres.

"WAVE OF THE SQUAWKY."

ACTOR-MANAGER'S PLEA FOR BRITISH "TALKIES."

Sir Gerald Du Maurier, president of the Linaur Associated Talking Pictures, Limited, said that he had joined the Board to try to do his best to help actors to combat "this tidal wave of the squawky."

He added: "I don't see why we should get wind up so terribly. Why shouldn't we equal America at her own job?"

Mr. Basil Dean, the ex-theatrical impresario, who is chairman of the company, said they wanted British players on British subjects, acted by British actors and actresses.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—On BEACONWOOD ROAD, 3-roomed BUNGALOW.—Reply: SECRETARY, P.O. Box 22. [7794]

CHILD'S White Beamed Wood COT, with Mattress and Mosquito Net in Good Condition. Can be seen by Arrangement. \$30 or Near Offer.—Apply Box No. 7319, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [7319]

KODAK Postcard Size First-class Condition. What Offers?—Address: Box 7321, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [7321]

MISCELLANEOUS.

IF TAK & CO. WILL REMOVE their OFFICES to No. 36A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, SCORPION FLOOR, Entrance from D'AGUIAR STREET, on MONDAY, the 27th INSTANT. [440]

BOARD.

ENGLISH LADY wishes to live with Family (not boarding-house) as Paying Guest for about Six Months. Full Board.—Please state Terms Per Month to Box 7342, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [7342]

LADY TYPIST desires Room and Board in British Home in Kowloon. Permanency.—Address: Box 7343, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [7343]

HOUSES TO LET.

RESIDENTIAL FLATS with Modern Conveniences, OFFICES and Special GODOWNS TO LET on SHAMEN, CANTON.—Apply to Box No. 7775, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [7775]

TO LET.—FLATS in HUMPHREYS and CARRANON BUILDINGS.

Apply to:—HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO. LTD., ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS. [7393]

TO LET or FOR SALE.—On BEACONWOOD ROAD, Two Semi-detached 5-roomed HOUSES with Tennis Court and Garage to Each. B and C.—Reply: SECRETARY, P.O. Box 22. [7793]

TO LET.—Small Furnished OFFICE in BAY of CHINA BUILDING.—Apply: Box No. 7699, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [7699]

TO LET.—TOP FLOOR of No. 4, ARMENT BUILDINGS with All Modern Conveniences. Moderate Rental.—Apply: AFOAR & Co. LTD., 1, Des Voeux Road CENTRAL. [441]

TUITION WANTED.

EDUCATION.—Advertiser with Son of 10 arriving November would like to get in touch with others similarly placed, with a view to engaging tutor. Apply No. Box 638, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [438]

WANTED TO RENT.

GODOWN, Centrally Situated, Dry and Airy, Required 30th June. Apply with Full Particulars to Box No. 435, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [435]

SITUATIONS VACANT

By
Special Appointment
to
H.M. King George V.



The Connoisseur's
First Choice's
PERRIER
JOUET

This excellent
Champagne
is now obtainable
in Hong Kong
in three sizes.

QUARTS ... \$7.00 per bottle
PINTS ... \$3.70
BABY ... \$2.00

A baby Perrier Jouet
and Guinness is
The Ideal Tonic and
Pick-me-up.

Sole Agents:

T. E. GRIFFITH, Ltd.
6, Queen's Rd. C. Tel. C. 3517.
(A. 7. 2. 2)

**THE WAR OF GOD
GOLD AND WOMAN**



REX INGRAM'S
The THREE
PASSIONS

by Carmo Hammett
with **ALICE TERRY**
IVAN PETROVITCH
SHAYLE GARDNER

DRAMA!
POWER!
BEAUTY!



COMING TO THE
QUEEN'S
THURSDAY TO
SATURDAY

Money and Markets

HONG KONG MARKET REPORTS.

Yesterday's quotations for rice and other commodities were as follows:

Rice.	Per Picul.
Hung Muk Kong	\$9.52
Ching Fu Tou	8.28
No. 3	7.66
Hung Fei Pang	6.96
Broken Green Seal	6.39
Broken, No. 2	6.25
Granulated, Blue Seal No. 1	6.02
Granulated, No. 2	5.92
Long Unglutinous, Hung Ti	7.02
Kou	7.07
Long Unglutinous, Ching Fa	6.03
Lam	6.12
Glutinous, Ching Hung Cherk	6.12
Glutinous Broken, Ching	6.12
Glutinous, Granulated, Hung	6.12
Pak Sin	5.90

Miscellaneous.	
Granulated Sugar, No. 18	6.73
Granulated Sugar, No. 24	6.73
Coarse	7.38
Groundnut oil, Fongtze	22.30
Edible Sea-weed in sheets	5.00
Lotus Seeds, White	23.00
Grapes	14.50
Grape Flax	27.00
Red Melon Seeds	24.00
Green Small Bean	8.40

CANTON TRADE NOTES.

The demand for sugar is still short in Hong Kong and very few transactions are being made. There are no signs of improvement.

The cotton yarn market is still slack and prices have fallen by one to two dollars and prospects of recovery are not good. In Shanghai, prices are also low.

Silk trade junks have recently resumed sailing from Namhoi and districts in Kwangtung. During the last few days several heavily laden junks have arrived in Canton.

Prices of Kwangtung made paper have advanced recently owing to transportation difficulties caused by the military operations in the North River region. Kwangtung paper is exported especially to Malaya for Chinese. The paper in question is very cheap and used mainly for packing purposes, etc.

Telegraphic advices from Siam indicate that there has been a brisk demand for Siamese rice and prices have gone up. In Hong Kong and Canton prices for Chinese rice are high and stocks are low. The demand remains normal and merchants are still buying heavily for the local market. Prices of foreign rice, are, however, as usual.

Saturday banknotes of the Central Bank of China were quoted at nearly eighty cents per silver dollar in Canton and about seventy-five cents at Hong Kong. There is every probability of a further recovery in the near future. Price of gold is also low, being about \$8.30 a mace as compared with \$9.90 during the early days of the "financial crisis."

It is reported from Shekki (near Macao) that though the anti-Japanese boycott is at an end in Canton, it is likely that the boycott movement will revive in Shekki. Recently the shipping firms were warned by the local Kuomintang not to import Japanese goods or there would be trouble! The move is causing a lot of uncertainty and merchants are afraid to carry on normal trade.

Unusually large quantities of Japanese coal have been imported recently and this has affected the sales of both Chinese coal from Hai-phong and Dutch Indies coal. The Japanese coal merchant are doing their best, by reducing prices, to regain the prosperous business done with China before the boycott. They are meeting with success and the quantity of Japanese coal consumed in the city has considerably increased. The amount of Japanese coal discharged this month, to date, is nearly four-fifths of the average amount during the month in previous years.

CANTON STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

CANTON, May 24.	
Water Works	\$3.80
Electric Light and Power	4.10
Canton-Hankow Railway	0.50
The Sun Co.	80.00
Sincere Co.	122.00
Nanyang Bros. Tobacco Co.	4.10
Canton Tramways	2.50
China Merchants' Steam	
Navigation Co.	48.00
Central Bank of China	48.00

HONG KONG SHARE MARKET.

POLITICAL UNREST AFFECTS BUSINESS.

We have received the following review of business in Hong Kong during the past week from Mr. Harry Odell, stock and share broker:

With the exception of Cements and Trams, which have been dealt in to a large extent, business during the week has again been on a restricted scale on account of the political situation all over China. Bearish operations have been very prominent, with the result that stocks generally have been on the decline.

Banks.—Remained steady, a small amount of business having been done at \$1.230, with further buyers at this rate, and possibly higher will be paid.

Unions.—Have been on offer from \$388 to \$393, with hardly any business resulting, as buyers would only pay \$390, including the dividend of \$2 per share which is being paid to-day.

Steamboats.—Have been dealt in at rates ranging from \$26 to \$25. Few, if any, shares can be obtained at the latter rate.

Trams.—Have been the medium of considerable business but at declining rates from \$18.60 to \$18.35, and are still being inquired for at the latter price, with sellers holding out for higher rates.

Tugs.—Are in voluntary liquidation, a capital return of \$2.65 per share being expected. Can be obtained at \$2.

Wharves.—Have come to business at \$123. Buyers are now offering \$122 without attracting sellers.

Docks.—A few shares have been on offer at \$35, but no business resulted.

Providents.—Shares have changed hands from \$4.40 to \$4.20 and are now obtainable at \$4.20.

Hotels.—Improved to \$9 at the beginning of the week, but have since declined to a selling rate of \$8.75.

Lands.—Sales reported at \$63, but with few, if any, buyers.

Electricity.—In the absence of official confirmation of the expected amalgamation with the Sincere Company on the Peninsula, Electricities have gradually declined from \$57 to \$56.

China Lights.—Have dropped from \$13.50 to \$13.40. There are inquiries now at \$13.40 (cum rights).

Telephones.—Are obtainable at \$7.

Cements.—(Combined).—A considerable number of shares has been absorbed, not only for cash (at \$8.10) but also for forward deliveries at corresponding rates.

Ropes.—Sellers at \$7, buyers offering \$6.80.

Dairy Farms.—Are quiet.

Watsons.—A small parcel done at \$12.

Sincere.—Have buyers at \$12 ex dividend \$1.20. No sellers, under \$12.

Amusements.—Are on offer at \$30 without inducing buyers to come forward.

The Shanghai market has also had a set-back. Ewos have declined from \$12.75 to a selling rate of \$12.25. Shanghai Cottons (Old) are also easier, with sellers at \$17.70. New Engineerings, however, have improved to a buying rate of \$15.80.

The necessity of regulating reach.

The necessity of regulating the question of German export credits, and of a new far-reaching air-traffic agreement was especially emphasized by both parties.

TEACHER REBUKED.

A school-mistress was rebuked by Sir Walter Schroder at an Islington inquest for not giving a "yes" or "no" in answer to his questions. "I always have trouble with school-mistresses and school-mistresses," said Sir Walter, "and see now why children are so badly-mannered."

GERMAN BANK RATE.

CAUSES OF RISE.

REICHSBANK AND REPARATIONS.

The Reichsbank recently raised its discount rate from 6 to 7 per cent., and the Lombard rate from 7 to 8 per cent. In a communiqué it is explained that since the reduction by 1 per cent. at the beginning of January the loss of gold and foreign exchange has exceeded expectations. To this movement there contributed not only the developments in other important money markets, the continued passivity of the German trade balance, and the insignificant inflow of foreign loans, but, above all, the unavoidable drain on the foreign exchange supply occasioned by the service of the heavy international indebtedness and the foreign exchange requirements for Reparation payments, which have naturally risen with the increase of the Dawes annuity to 2,500,000,000 marks (\$2,500,000,000) from October 1, 1928, to March 31, 1929, compared with 425,000,000 marks (\$425,000,000) during the previous corresponding period.

As a matter of course, the communiqué continues, the Reichsbank must endeavour to manage without a discount increase, even in the face of such developments, as long as the money and credit requirements of private trade and industry do not exceed a certain limit, but it is well known that the strain on the money market during recent weeks has been occasioned, apart from seasonal movements, to a large extent by the regrettable cash situation of the Reich Treasury. If the Reichsbank sees it is compelled to take the step, unusual at a time of continued economic depression, of raising the discount rate, the reason lies solely in the indicated falling off of the gold and foreign exchange reserve.

Once again, the communiqué concludes, it is clearly shown to what unnatural pressure the Reichsbank is subjected by the necessity of the employment of foreign capital in the German economy, and by the increasing foreign exchange requirements for Reparation purposes. The Reichsbank is compelled to lay fresh interest burdens on German trade and industry at a time when they are in need of stimulation by a reduction of interest rates.

It may be remembered that when the Reichsbank rate was reduced from 7 to 6 per cent. on January 11 the step was regarded only as an experiment which might well lead, not to a further reduction, but to a return to the original or a higher rate. The developments of recent weeks have made an increase appear inevitable. It seemed strongly indicated a fortnight ago, but, in the opinion not only of German, but of international financial and economic circles, whose business it is to follow the German economic situation closely, there is no convincing reason for characterizing the delay as a political manoeuvre, as is apparently being done in Paris. The whole development of the situation is considered entirely natural, and to have been perfectly clear for weeks past.

Confidence in Currency.

The loss of nearly 1,000,000,000 marks (\$1,000,000,000) in gold and foreign exchange since the beginning of 1929, and the situation with which the Reichsbank is now confronted, may be attributed to the reasons enumerated by Reichsbank—the movements in the international market, the trade depression, the difficulties of the Reich Treasury, the adverse trade balance, the virtual cessation of foreign borrowing, and the increased requirements for Reparation transfers. The greater part of last year's gains has been lost, and not only has very little foreign money been coming in, but a certain amount has undoubtedly been withdrawn. There has been nothing indeed of spare short-term money from New York and London, and a few German undertakings have apparently been buying foreign exchange in advance of their requirements. There may also be something in the suggestions of the Democratic Press that the talk of inflation and the weakness of the German currency by which Herr Hugenberg, the Nationalist-leader, has of late sought to assist his country, has frightened a few of his faithful and unintelligent supporters into a miniature "flight from the mark," but any such movement can hardly have been extensive. There has never for a moment been any anxiety in responsible financial circles over the currency.

The reasons for the Reichsbank's delay in taking action are assumed to be, first, that there was some hope that a settlement would be reached in Paris which might ease the situation and render a discount increase unnecessary; and, secondly, that it was desired to avoid the

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

May 25, 1929.	
H.K. Banks	\$1.235 buy.
Do. London	\$1.235 nom.
Chartered Banks	\$1.235 buy.
Morant's Banks, A. & B.	\$1.235 nom.
Do.	\$1.235 nom.
P. & O. Banks	\$1.235 nom.
East Asia Banks	\$1.235 nom.
Canton Insurance	\$455 ex div. buy.
Union Insurance	\$445 ex div. sel.
North China Ins.	\$1.160 buy.
Yangtze Insurance	\$1.160 nom.
China Fire Insurance	\$1.160 ex div. buy.
H.K. Fire Ins.	\$1.160 nom.
Donghai	\$1.160 nom.
H.K. Steamboats	\$1.160 sel.
H.K. Tugs	\$1.160 sel.
Indo-China (Prof.)	\$1.160 buy.
Do. (Def.)	\$1.160 nom.
Rhett Transports	\$1.160 nom.
Union Waterworks	\$1.160 buy.
Kailan Mining Admin.	\$1.160 buy.
Langkat (combined)	\$1.160 nom.
Do. (single)	\$1.160 nom.
S'hai Explorations	\$1.160 nom.
Shanghai Loans	\$1.160 sel.
Reuter	\$1.160 nom.
Troch Mines	\$1.160 nom.
H.K. & W. Wharves	\$1.160 buy.
H.K. & W. Docks	\$1.160 buy.
China Providents	\$1.160 sel.
Hongkong	\$1.160 nom.
New Engineering	\$1.160 buy.
Shanghai Docks	\$1.160 buy.
Ewo Cottons	\$1.160 sel.
Oriental Cottons	\$1.160 buy.
S'hai Cottons (old)	\$1.160 sel.
Do. (new)	\$1.160 sel.
H.K. & W. Hotels	\$1.160 buy.
H.K. Lands	\$1.160 sel.
Shanghai L'nd	\$1.160 nom.
Humphreys Estates	\$1.160 sel.
H.K. Roadways	\$1.160 sel.
H.K. Tramways	\$1.160 sel.
Peak Trans (old)	\$1.160 buy.
Do. (new)	\$1.160 nom.
Star Ferry	\$1.160 buy.
China Lights	\$1.160 buy.
Do. Rights	\$1.160 sel.
Do. Rights	\$1.160 sel.
H.K. Electric	\$1.160 sel.
Macao Electric	\$1.160 sel.
Bandan Lights	\$1.160 sel.
Telephones	\$1.160 sel.
China Buses	\$1.160 buy.
Singapore Trading	\$1.160 nom.
Do. (Prof.)	\$1.160 nom.
China Sugars	\$1.160 nom.
Malayan Sugars	\$1.160 nom.
Canton Ice	\$1.160 buy.
Cementa (combined)	\$1.160 buy.
Do. (old)	\$1.160 nom.
Do. (new)	\$1.160 nom.
H.K. Ropes	\$1.160 sel.
United Asbestos	\$1.160 buy.
Dairy Farms	\$1.160 sel.
Watsons	\$1.160 sel.
Der A Wings	\$1.160 sel.
Lane Ornaments	\$1.160 sel.
Machinists	\$1.160 sel.
Sincere	\$1.160 buy.
Wm. Powell	\$1.160 sel.
H.K. Amusements	\$1.160 sel.
H.K. Construction	\$1.160 sel.
Pona Indus G.B.B.	\$1.160 buy.
H.K. Govt. Loans	\$1.160 prom. buy.
buy.—buyers; sel.—sellers; na.—sales; on.—nominal.	

very accusation now being made of endeavouring to influence the Paris deliberations by showing how serious Germany's position was. Yet another reason may be that the Bank of England was understood to be strongly opposed to any further increases at the moment. A week or more ago it seemed possible to postpone the step, because, although the Reichsbank was continuing to lose some 200,000,000 marks (\$200,000,000) worth of gold and exchange weekly, the circulation had contracted.

Nevertheless, the reserve percent. age against notes continued to fall towards the legal limit, and in view of the international situation the movement seemed likely to continue. As the prospect of a permanent solution in Paris has again receded, the Reichsbank evidently felt that there was no longer any good reason for further delay, though it would perhaps have been wiser to have omitted the last paragraph of its communiqué.

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10 years old.

GEORGE BALLANTINE & SON, LTD.

GLASGOW AND LONDON.

DISTILLED IN SCOTLAND

If you want a really first class Scotch Whisky at a reasonable price, you can have no better than Ballantine's Liqueur Whisky. It is excellent.

The French Store
Beaconsfield Arcade.

HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From May 27 to June 2, 1929.

HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
Days of Week.	Time.	Days of Week.	Time.
Mon. 27	h. m. 10 33	h. m. 10 33	3 58
Tues. 28	h. m. 10 10	h. m. 10 10	3 51
Wed. 29	h. m. 10 58	h. m. 10 58	4 12
Thurs. 30	h. m. 11 39	h. m. 11 39	4 45
Fri. 31	h. m. 12 13	h. m. 12 13	5 18
Sat. 1	h. m. 12 54	h. m. 12 54	5 43
Sun. 2	h. m. 1 36	h. m. 1 36	6 18

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, May 26.

	Previous Day at 4 p.m.	On Date at 10 a.m.	On Date at 4 p.m.
Barometer	29.60	29.64	29.58
Thermometer	86	87	84
Humidity	77	81	71
Wind			
Direction	S-W	W	W
Force	4	3	0
Weather	0	0	0
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.01
Highest open-air Temperature	25.89		
Lowest open-air Temperature	26.80		
B=Blue sky; C=Cloudy; D=Drizzle; F=Fog; L=Lightning; M=Mist; O=Overcast; P=Passing showers; Q=Squalls; R=Rain; T=Thunder.			

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the
HONG KONG WEEKLY PRESS, July to December, 1928.

WITH INDEX, PRICE—\$7.50.

On Sale at the HONG KONG DAILY PRESS OFFICE

CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION Co.
STEAMER "ROSSINGTON COURT."

ARRIVED HONG KONG ON
24th MAY, 1929.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, MALTA, PORTSAID, ADEN, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed. Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary Six hours before arrival of the Steamer. Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to Rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays, within the Free Storage period. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 15th June, 1929, or they will not be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents. Hong Kong, 24th May, 1929. 7837

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed. Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary Six hours before arrival of the Steamer. Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to Rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays, within the Free Storage period. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 15th June, 1929, or they will not be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents. Hong Kong, 24th May, 1929. 7832

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION Co.
STEAMER "RAJPUTANA."

ARRIVED HONG KONG ON
23rd MAY, 1929.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, MALTA, PORTSAID, ADEN, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed. Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary Six hours before arrival of the Steamer. Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to Rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever. Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays, within the Free Storage period. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 15th June, 1929, or they will not be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents. Hong Kong, 23rd May, 1929. 7832

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WAR DECLARED ON GRASSHOPPERS.

SENTRIES POSTED AT THE BORDER.

HIGH WALLS AND TRENCHES

[British United Press.]

Paris.—War has been declared by the Algerian Government on grasshoppers which abound in such enormous bands as to appear like clouds in the sky. To kill off the plague it has decided to encourage their destruction by trapping them, burning the eggs or eating them. Roasted grasshoppers have always been one of the finest delicacies of the desert and its borders, and the market places throughout Algeria and Morocco swarm with grasshopper vendors who peddle their wares. The natives eat hundreds of tons of grasshoppers annually but even by putting them on the table at every meal could never eat their way through the clouds as fast as the grasshoppers reproduce. So the Government has voted credits to fight the plague in other ways.

Two Players Annually.

Algeria is plagued every summer with two migrating insects, the Moroccan grasshoppers which hop westward to their deaths and the pilgrim crickets which creep their way northward towards water from the Sahara and Hoggar. Last year 52,000 acres of fertile farmland was destroyed by the pests.

Trench Warfare.

The Government has decided to establish scouts along the usual cricket and grasshopper highways. These scouts will report the coming of bands of the pests, in sufficient time to allow the digging of trenches too wide for even the longest jump. The pits are filled with oil and after tons of grasshoppers have jumped into the pits the oil is to be burned.

High walls have also been built, so steep that no grasshopper can climb or jump over. Every day hoses will pour crude oil on the milling millions at the foot of the wall and set them on fire. Flame throwers, relics of the world war are also used by men who walk through the infested areas spreading flames.

Children Mobilized Against Invaders.

Children are dismissed from school and sent into the fields to gather eggs of the insects which are then burned. But the natives prefer infallible methods handed down by their ancestors. They stretch long strips of white cloth on the ground and the insects are attracted by the cloth, gathering on it. They are then carried to a huge bonfire nearby, roasted, and eaten as long as the appetite holds out.

Governor General Pierre Bordes is personally supervising the attack this year, concentrating the government's efforts in those regions which suffered most last year. The Government hopes to have Algeria definitely rid of this catastrophic plague within five years by systematically destroying the eggs and insects at the reproduction period.

FOR BLIND MUSICIANS.

INTERNATIONAL BRAILLE CONFERENCE.

[British United Press.]

Paris.—Blind musicians will have more music to play as a result of the International Braille Conference which has just been held here. Representatives of the United States, Great Britain, Germany, Italy and France participated in the sessions.

Plans were made at the conference to create a single system whereby music in Braille print will be identical all over the world. At the present time widely divergent methods are used in different countries making it often impossible for a blind violinist in the United States to utilize the music of a new French composer. The idea was initiated by the American Braille Press. Following two years of negotiations it was finally arranged to hold the conference in Paris at the headquarters of the European Braille Press. The United States was represented by Mr. W. L. Rodenberg, of the Illinois School for the Blind, and Mr. George Dupas, in charge of the American music department in the American Braille Press in Paris.

AVIATION IN GERMANY.

FEWER ACCIDENTS.

[British United Press.]

Berlin.—While the number of deaths and injuries in German aviation has shown a slight actual increase in the last three years, in proportion to the mileage flown and number of passengers carried there has been a marked decrease in these casualties.

Statistics just published by the Luftwaffe, which is the only aviation company of consequence operating in this country, show that in 1926 there were 33 passengers and pilots injured and six killed; in 1927 the totals were 27 and 13 respectively, and last year they were 30 and ten. Thus 1927 showed an increase of two casualties over the previous year, while the 1928 figure was the same as that of 1927.

Measured in other terms, however, a noteworthy decrease in the last three years is seen. In 1926 there were 5.31 casualties for each million kilometers flown; in 1927 this total was reduced to 4.12 and last year to 3.60. Based on each million passenger-kilometers flown there were 2.05 casualties in 1926, 1.20 the year following, and 1.02 in 1928; and for each thousand passengers transported the casualties in these three years totalled 0.51, 0.30 and 0.24 respectively.

Multi-motored Aeroplanes. Growing use of multi-motored planes, in place of the single-engine craft, has contributed greatly to the proportional decrease in accidents, according to a Luftwaffe bulletin. "In the last three years approximately 20,000,000 kilometers were covered by one-motored planes and a little more than 7,000,000 kilometers by the larger, multi-motored types. Fatalities in the single-engine planes in the same period totalled 23 and in the larger craft only four, a ratio of more than six to one. Motor trouble was responsible for 52 of the casualties in these three years, weather conditions for 39, structural defects for eight, mishaps in landing for seven, faulty operation for six, and 'other causes' for six."

MOTHER'S ILLUSION IN MAKING A WILL.

JUDGE DECIDES IN FAVOUR OF ELDER DAUGHTER.

Lord Merivale gave a reserved judgment in the Probate Court in the case in which two sisters disputed the will of their mother, Mrs. Margaret Ann Belliss, of Millford-on-Sea, who died at the age of ninety-three. Mrs. Belliss was the widow of the founder of Messrs. Belliss and Morcom, a Birmingham engineering firm, and received an income of £12,000. She made two wills—one in 1922 and another in 1927. Her younger daughter, Mrs. Theodora Ethel Polson, of Evesham-road, Cheltenham, propounded the 1927 will, but this was disputed by the elder daughter, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Hodson, of Stratbourne Hall, Ashbourne, Derbyshire, who intervened. It was stated during the hearing of the case that only £2,124 was involved.

Footings of Equality. Lord Merivale gave judgment in favour of Mrs. Hodson, against the 1927 will, and pointed out that Mrs. Belliss was apparently actuated by a desire in both wills to put the sisters on a footing of equality.

The 1927 will contained an explanatory clause to the effect that she desired to place on record that Mrs. Hodson had received more financial assistance during her lifetime than Mrs. Polson and gave that as the reason for making the new will.

On the witnesses had pointed out that Mrs. Belliss often stated that "Mary (the intervener) had £20,000 more money than Ethel," but it appeared on the facts that the benefits received by Mrs. Polson amounted to £20,000, while those received by Mrs. Hodson totalled £20,363.

Lord Merivale came to the conclusion that there was an entirely illusory belief and that this illusory belief caused Mrs. Belliss to make the new will.

IGNORANCE PLEA SUCCEEDS.

Mrs. Edith Bagnell, aged thirty-seven, Mrs. Mary Rispoli, aged thirty-one, and John Arthur Price, aged twenty-four, carriage attendants, were bound over at the Old Bailey on a charge of the manslaughter of Annie Lilian Yates by the use of an instrument. Their plea was that they were ignorant of the danger of their act. Mr. Justice MacKinnon, in his judgment, said that the character varied in gravity.

COMMUNIST ATTACK ON MR. COOK.

RESENTMENT AT HIS PRAISE OF THE PRINCE.

DEFIANT REPLY.

The Communist Party have launched an attack on Mr. A. J. Cook, the miners' secretary, for his words in praise of the Prince of Wales at the Mansion House lunch recently.

They have sent him the following telegram:—

"The political bureau of the Communist Party of Great Britain observes that your treachery to the workers' cause and identification with Mondiaism reached a further stage at yesterday's banquet in your fawning adulation of the typical representative of the class which batters on the workers."

"Such nauseating slavishness will rouse nothing but disgust for you in the eyes of all honest workers."

"We challenge you to give the names of the alleged Communists who were reduced to tears by the Prince's moving appeal. This halder-dash will deceive no one. We brand it as a contemptible lie."

Heckled at Bradford.

This attack was followed up when Communists heckled Mr. Cook at a meeting at Bradford. He exhibited during his speech one of the posters appealing for relief for the miners, signed by the Prince. A man in the audience asked: "Does Mr. Cook think that the interest of the Prince of Wales is an honest interest, and does he not think he was treating a slippery slope in praising royalty?"

Mr. Cook replied that it was true that royalty had in the past always been the rallying ground of the aristocracy, but he added: "I assure you that the present royalty have more sense. I don't want to bring in the Throne," he continued. "I would rather discuss the Prince apart from the Throne."

Miners' Fund Gift.

"In 1928 the Prince of Wales did the most daring thing ever known to have been done by royalty. He gave a donation to the Miners' Relief Fund. He was not instructed by either the Tory Party or any one else. I know that personally."

Mr. Cook declared that the Prince's speech at Christmas did the miners a lot of good by revealing the conditions under which they lived.

Can the Prince cure the evil? he asked and replied: "No, because he is a prince; but I honestly believe in his sincerity, and I gave him thanks as a miner would any one else for making that appeal. It is the first time in the history of the world that a prince has given his signature to a poster appealing—what for?"

A voice: "Charity."

Mr. Cook repeated that the Prince had helped in revealing the facts as to the conditions of the miners.

"The Prince," declared Mr. Cook, "has shown himself to be a great man and a daring man."

£60,000 DIAMOND FOR ENGLAND.

BUYING SYNDICATE TO BE FORMED.

"THE MOON."

Altringham, Cheshire.—The oldest jeweller and diamond mounter in the world, who for more than sixty years has carried on a jewellery and antique business in Altringham, is planning a company, which he said to be representative, would cause a sensation throughout the diamond market of the world. He is Mr. Eustace G. Parker, a little man of unbounded energy, despite the fact that he is more than eighty years of age. He is forming a syndicate to purchase the world-famous diamond, The Moon, in order to place it on the English diamond market. This jewel, the fifth largest and most beautiful diamond in the world, weighs 183 carats, and has belonged to many wealthy people, including the ex-Sultan Moulay Hafid of Morocco.

It is a beautiful pure yellow in colour, about the size of a half-crown piece, and is valued at more than £80,000.

Mr. Parker has received a letter from a friend in Nuremberg, who is connected with a syndicate in possession of the famous stone, offering to sell him the diamond. "I am trying to bring together a number of prominent business men to form a syndicate to buy the diamond," said Mr. Parker. "If I am successful, a meeting will be arranged in London between the present owners and my friends. The diamond will be brought to the meeting under special guard from the Continent."

The trade carried on by Mr. Parker not only covers the whole of England, but has extended to the Continent, the United States, and even the Argentine.

RECTOR'S GRIM HEIRLOOM.

OLIVER CROMWELL'S HEAD IN A CHEST.

SECRET DRAWER.

The head of Oliver Cromwell—or what is reputed to be the head of England's Lord Protector—is lying in a century-old oaken chest in a secret drawer of a Suffolk rector's study. Its owner is the Rev. Horace Ricardo Wilkinson, rector of Woodbridge, a picturesque old-world town ten miles from here.

Mr. Wilkinson was hard at work in the workshop of his beautiful house on the outskirts of Woodbridge when a reporter called there. He readily assented to show him the head of the Protector, and while he planned a piece of timber he related the romantic way in which it came into the possession of his great-grandfather, Dr. Wilkinson, more than 100 years ago.

Red Silk Covering. He described how, after the Restoration, the head was impaled on Westminster Hall for twenty-five years. One windy night it blew down, and was picked up by a sentry. It passed through various hands until Dr. Wilkinson received it from a patient.

Here the rector broke off in his narrative to show the head. He led the reporter into his study, and going down on his knees, opened a door of a large cabinet. He unlocked a secret drawer in a chest and drew out a heavy oak box.

He unlocked this box with another key and removed a large black cloth. Then he carefully drew aside the red silk covering, and there was head of the great Cromwell, most romantic figure in England's history.

The rector picked up the head as tenderly as if it had been the head of one of his own ancestors. He pointed to the iron tipped spike driven through the top of the skull, and showed the hole over the eye where Cromwell's famous wart had been.

"I have the documents to prove my claim and how it came into my great-grandfather's possession," Mr. Wilkinson said. "It will never go out of the possession of my family."

Not even to the State? he was asked. "No," he said, decidedly. "I think I can look after the head of this great man better than the State did when it was in their charge."

DISOBEDIENCE IN A SHIP.

QUARTERMASTER FINED FOR REFUSING TO WORK.

"Orders on board ship must be obeyed," said Mr. Tassell, magistrate at Tower Bridge Court, after hearing evidence on a summons under the Merchant Shipping Act against Dewey Noel Vernieux, quartermaster of the steamship Cannon, of Liverpool for unlawfully and continually disobeying the lawful commands of the chief officer.

Reported Sick. Mr. Peregrine, supporting the summons for Messrs. Furness Withy, said that Vernieux was a British subject, and was signed on as quartermaster in the Cannon. He reported himself sick later and was taken by a doctor. While at sea, he was again suffering, and when the ship arrived at Hamburg five days later a doctor was called to him.

The doctor told him that he was unfit to work, and advised him to keep on board. He refused to do this, and asked the captain for money and shore leave. Both were refused, and Vernieux then gave written notice of his intention to do no more work.

Mr. Tassell, the magistrate, said that there was no justification for Vernieux refusing to work, and ordered him to forfeit six days' pay, 38s.

SALVATION ARMY AT LAW.

ALLEGED SWINDLE BY RIVAL OF GERMAN BRANCH.

The German branch of the Salvation Army is taking action against a man named Harfensteller, who, having served for some time in that organisation, retired and decided to set up a "competitive" Salvation Army.

He named it "The Salvation Messenger," and his salvation troops were almost the same dress as those of the Salvation Army. He had little success, so he altered the name of his "Army," it is alleged to be "the German Salvation Army," and gave out that his headquarters were in the same street as those of the real Salvation Army.

Naturally, it is said, hundreds of donors mistook his "employees" for members of the Salvation Army. The "business" flourished, since his collectors are alleged to have received 25 per cent. of the "profits" and Harfensteller the rest.

When the Salvation Army discovered what was happening, Harfensteller, it is reported, actually offered to negotiate with them the sale of the business.

PALMING OFF THE PALM.

MAN'S GALLANTRY LEADS TO HIS ARREST.

CASE DISMISSED.

An amusing incident at the Café Royal (Regent Street, W.), was disclosed at Marlborough Street Police Court when Maurice Bradford, aged twenty-three, accountant, of Montague Street, W.C., was acquitted of a charge of stealing and receiving a palm, worth 3s., from the vestibule of the café.

Police Constable Holland said that he saw Bradford walking away from the Glasshouse Street entrance to the Café Royal with a palm in his hand. He asked Bradford where he had got the palm, and he replied: "It was given to me." He was arrested.

"Highest Character." The police constable produced the palm, carefully wrapped and tied up, and when the string and wrapping were removed the palm was found to be badly damaged and almost worthless.

Mr. Francis Peregrine, defending, then asked a smartly-dressed young woman at the back of the court to stand up. She did so, and was recognised by the constable as Bradford's companion outside the café.

Mr. Peregrine: You have taken this man's finger-prints and made investigation at Scotland Yard, and you find he is a professional man of the highest character."

Police Constable Holland agreed that was so.

Mr. Peregrine then explained that Bradford and the young woman had been dining well at the café, and as a "little boisterous by-play" the young woman pulled the plant, and it came out in her hand. She was apprehensive as to the consequences of her act, and she had quickly slipped it into Bradford's hand and said: "Hold it!"

He was taken by surprise, and took it, and at that moment the policeman arrived on the scene. Bradford was dazed, and tried to shield the young woman, with the result that he was arrested.

THE COASTAL SERVICE.

APPOINTMENT AND CHANGES.

Captain W. Lumsden, from reserve, has gone master, Tatung.

Captain J. Legge, of the Tatung, has gone master, Woosung.

Mr. J. R. Forster, from reserve, has gone chief officer, Kian.

Captain F. Gibbs, of the Liangchow, is on reserve.

Captain E. W. Potter, of the Newchwang, has gone master, Liangchow.

Captain P. J. Green, from reserve, has gone master, Newchwang.

Captain C. Miller, of the Shengking, is on reserve.

Captain A. E. Edwards, of the Ngankin, has gone master, Shengking.

Captain J. Oudney, of the Woosung, is on Home leave.

Mr. A. W. Buchanan, from reserve, has gone second officer, Yunnan.

Mr. W. D. Cashel, second officer, Fatsihang, is on reserve.

Mr. J. M. McWilliams, second officer, Sunning, is on reserve.

Mr. B. W. J. Forster, second officer, Chenan, has gone second officer, Sunning.

Mr. J. G. Grant, from reserve, has gone second officer, Chenan.

Mr. D. G. Evans, third engineer officer, Yungchow, has gone second engineer officer, Tatung.

Mr. H. McDonald, second engineer officer, Tatung, has gone second engineer officer, Shansi.

Mr. J. C. Campbell, second engineer officer, Shansi, has gone second engineer officer, Liangchow.

Mr. L. A. McFarlane, second engineer officer, Anhui, has gone acting chief engineer officer, Chinghua.

Mr. W. S. Smith, second engineer officer, Liangchow, has gone second engineer officer, Anhui.

Mr. J. Johnston, chief engineer officer, Tungchow, is on reserve.

Mr. M. W. W. McNeil, extra chief engineer officer, Liangchow, has gone chief engineer officer, Tungchow.

Mr. W. T. Rochester, second officer, Fooksang, has gone second officer, Hosing.

Mr. H. A. P. Meik, second officer, Hosing, is on reserve.

Mr. A. F. Cooke, third engineer, Hopsang, has gone third officer, Mauang.

Mr. C. A. N. Baker, third officer, Mauang, is on reserve.

Mr. W. C. Kirkland, third officer, Fooksang, has gone third officer, Hopsang.

Shipping and Engineering.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

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Pres. Harrison Sun, June 30, 8 a.m. Pres. Wilson Sun, Aug. 11, 8 a.m.

To Manila

Pres. Lincoln June 4, 6 p.m. Pres. Pierce June 22, 6 p.m.
Pres. Cleveland June 8, 6 p.m. Pres. Jackson June 26, 6 p.m.
Pres. Madison June 18, 6 p.m. Pres. Taft July 6, 6 p.m.

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No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 1st June, 1929, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 15th June, 1929, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 31st instant, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hong Kong, 25th May, 1929. [7345]

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above named steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Tobacco and Valuable are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared within 7 days including date of arrival, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims must be sent to the Underwriter before Thursday, the 30th May, 1929, or they will not be recognized.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Monday, the 27th May, 1929.

No Claims will be admitted after this date. Goods have left the Godowns.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

L. LESDOR, Agent.

Hong Kong, 24th May, 1929. [7342]

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

CONSIGNEE NOTICE.

S.S. "ANGERS"

ARRIVED HONG KONG on TUESDAY, 21st MAY, 1929.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

AMOI, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUNNING"	On 28th May, 5 p.m.
SWATOW, FOCHOW, WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 29th May, 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"OHENAN"	On 30th May, 10 a.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"ANTUNG"	On 2nd June, 8 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SZECHUEN"	On 2nd June, 10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KIANGSU"	On 2nd June, Noon
SHANGHAI, NEWCHANG & DALRY	"LIANGCHOW"	On 2nd June, 5 p.m.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SINKIANG"	On 4th June, 5 p.m.
HONGKOW, SHANGHAI & BANGKOK	"KWANGTUNG"	On 5th June, 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	On 6th June, 8 a.m.
HONGKOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"TEAM"	On 7th June, 10 a.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KWEIYANG"	On 9th June, 9 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KATING"	On 9th June, Noon
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUMICHO"	On 14th June, 11 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 25th June, 11 a.m.

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TAIPING	9th July	16th July
CHANGTE	18th August	25th August
TAIPING	16th September	23rd September

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S.S. "MACHAON"	via Suez Canal	18th July

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ANDRE	18th June	ANDRE LEBON	18th June
G. METZINGER	2nd July	PORTHOS	2nd July
ANDRE LEBON	16th July	CHENONCEAUX	16th July
PORTHOS	30th July	ATHOS II	30th July
CHENONCEAUX	13th Aug.	D'ARTAGNAN	13th Aug.
ATHOS II	27th Aug.	SPHINX	27th Aug.
D'ARTAGNAN	10th Sept.	ANDRE	10th Sept.

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For DUNKIRK via Port-Said, Oran, Casablanca, Hamburg, Rotterdam.

For Full Particulars, apply to:—

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ROYAL OBSERVATORY'S DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

MAY 25, 1929.											MAY 26, 1929.										
STATION	Hour	BAROMETER AT SEA LEVEL		TEMPERATURE	HUMIDITY	WIND		State of Sky (Beech)	How Knots Barometer Rises	BAROMETER AT SEA LEVEL		TEMPERATURE	HUMIDITY	WIND		State of Sky (Beech)					
		Inches	Milim.			Direction	Force (Miles)			Inches	Milim.			Direction	Force (Miles)						
Wladivostok	12	29.85	758.2	56	...	E	2	o	6	29.94	760.5	51	...	...	...	0	1	
Nemuro	11	29.83	745.0	...	...	NNW	3	...	5	29.57	751.0	...	...	NW	1	...	...		
Hokodate	...	29.51	748.5	...	...	SW	1	...	...	29.73	755.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tokio	...	29.70	754.5	...	...	SE	1	...	...	29.78	755.0	...	...	SSE	1	...	...		
Kochi	...	29.78	756.5	...	...	SE	1	...	...	29.76	758.0	...	...	WSW	1	...	...		
Nagasaki	...	29.80	757.0	...	...	WSW	2	...	...	29.78	758.5	...	...	NE	...	...	...	
Kagoshima	...	29.80	757.0	...	...	SE	1	...	...	29.76	755.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oshima	...	29.80	757.0	...	...	SSE	1	...	...	29.73	755.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naha	...	29.78	756.5	...	...	...	1	0	...	29.67	753.5	...	...	ESE	...	...	...	
Lihigakijima	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.63	752.5	...	...	S	...	...	...	
Bonin Island	...	29.92	760.0	...	...	E	1	...	...	29.84	758.0	...	...	SSW	...	...	...	
Chefoo	...	...	...	65	68	ENE	2	b	6	29.93	760.2	54	59	...	...	...	b
Shanghai	14	29.73	755.1	79	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gutzlaff	...	29.79	756.6	63	100	SE	4	of	...	...	...	...	...	E	2	o	...
Sharp Peak	...	29.82	749.8	75	95	...	...	...	...	29.57	751.1	73	93	...	...	...	...
Amoy	...	29.62	752.3	82	83	SE	4	r	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Swatow	...	29.61	752.1	86	88	SSW	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taihou	11	29.71	754.5	82	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taihu	...	29.74	755.4	90	...	SW	2	...	...	29.65	753.0	77	...	SE	...	...	...	
Tainan	...	29.73	755.1	90	...	SW	4	...	...	29.63	752.7	77	...	...	...	...	...
Koshun	...	29.74	755.4	90	...	SW	4	...	...	29.62	752.4	79	...	SSW	...	...	...	
Pescadores	...	29.71	754.5	86	...	S	...	...	...	29.61	753.1	81	...	SW	...	...	...	
Hong Kong	14	29.64	752.8	88	73	SSW	3	c	6	29.57	751.1	83	87	SW	...	...	...	
Gap Rock	...	29.65	753.1	...	...	SW	4	...	...	29.69	751.6	...	...	SW	...	...	...	
Macao	...	29.61	753.1	90	76	SSW	4	o	...	29.93	750.0	81	96	SW	...	...	...	
Haihow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pratas Island	...	29.69	754.1	90	69	SW	2	b	...	29.60	751.8	81	93	SSW	...	...	...	
Phulien	15	29.54	750.3	97	63	SSE	2	...	7	29.14	750.4	83	...	E	...	...	...	
Tourane	...	29.63	751.7	90	...	NNW	2	...	...	29.62	752.8	82	...	...	...	...	...
Cape St. James	...	29.75	753.7	93	...	SSW	...	...	...	29.77	756.1	79	...	SW	...	...	...	
Rasco	14	29.67	753.6	86	75	SE	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aparr	...	29.63	752.7	90	63	NE	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuguegarao	...	29.62	752.4	93	59	ESE	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Viran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manila	...	29.62	752.4	84	77	WSW	2	r	...	29.61	763.1	77	94	SW	...	...	...	
Legaspi	...	29.46	748.2	62	84	ESE	2	...	...	29.67	755.6	79	89	SW	...	...	...	
Caluyog	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tadloban	...	28.68	753.9	81	89	WNW	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boho	...	28.69	754.2	79	76	SW	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cebu	...	28.68	753.9	81	76	SSW	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surigao	...	29.69	756.9	81	89	SW	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salpan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guan	12.22	29.78	756.3	...	...	NE	4	...	4.22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yap	11.00	29.79	756.6	...	...	ENE	4	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pelaw	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ponape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Labuan	14	29.79	756.6	88	84	SW	4	b	6	29.82	757.4	80	87	SW	...	2	b				

May 25d. 17h. 15m.—Warning to Hong Kong, Coast Ports, &c.—Typhoon of unknown intensity within 60 miles of Lat. 15° N. Long. 123° E., moving N.W.

May 26d. 10h. 54m.—Warning to Hong Kong, Coast Ports, &c.—Typhoon of unknown intensity within 60 miles of Lat. 17° N. Long. 123° E., moving N.N.W.

May 26d. 11h. 15m.—The northern depression has passed into the Pacific. Pressure is highest over S. Manchuria and low over S. China. The typhoon is situated more than 150 miles N.E. of Manila, moving N.N.W.

Shanghai warning 25d. 21h. 30m.—Typhoon of unknown intensity within 60 miles of Lat. 13° N. Long. 123° E., moving W.N.W. Recd. 25d. 23h. 28m.

Manila warning 26d. 10h. 00m.—Typhoon in Lat. 17° N. Long. 122° E., moving N.N.W. Recd. 26d. 10h. 52m.

Hong Kong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1, 10.16 inches, against an average of 20.90 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON ON THE 27th.

DISTRICT.	FORECAST.
1.—Formosa Channel	...
2.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Lamocks	...
3.—Hong Kong to Gap Rock	...
4.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Hainan	...

C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

AUSTRAL-CHINA NAVIGATION CO.

For SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND ADELAIDE
Via MANILA, SANDAKAN, BALEKAPAN,
RABAU and TULAGI

S.S. "CALULU" ... sails on or about ... 22nd June
S.S. "CHRONOS" ... sails on or about ... 15th July

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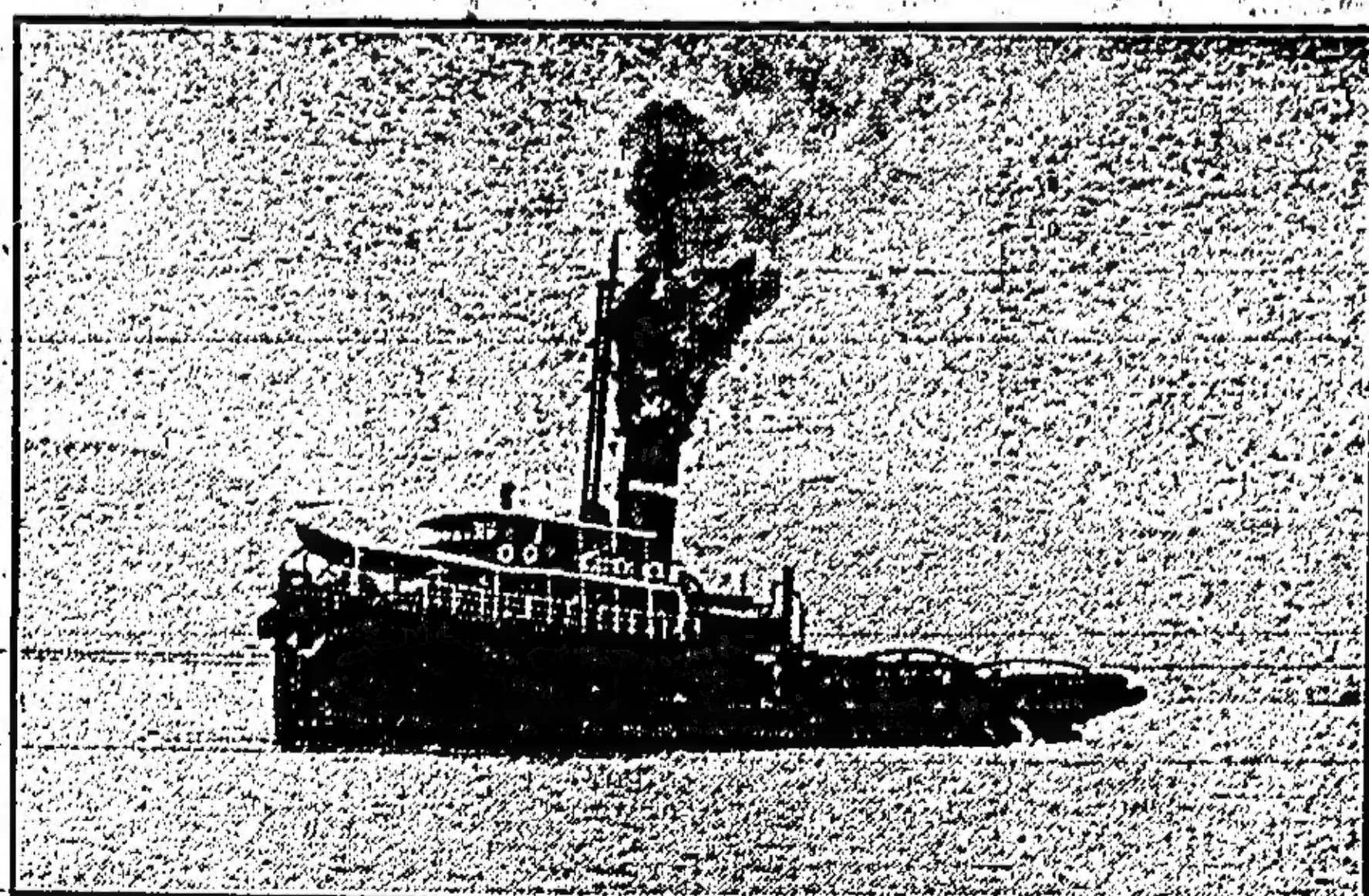
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E. H. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hong Kong.

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS

To	STEAMSHIP	DATE
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"HANGSANG"	Wed. 29th May, at 10 a.m.
	"WAIBING"	Sun. 2nd June, at 10 a.m.
	"CHAKSANG"	Wed. 6th June, at 10 a.m.
	"KWONGSANG"	Sun. 9th June, at 10 a.m.
OSAKA via AMOI, MOJI & KOBE	"KUMSANG"	Tues. 18th June, at 9 a.m.
	"HOSANG"	Satur. 29th June, at 7 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG"	Mon. 27th May, at 3 p.m.
	"NAMSANG"	Fri. 31st May, at 8 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	Tues. 4th June, at 10 a.m.
	"MAUSANG"	Sun. 16th June, at 10 a.m.
TIENTSIN	"CHIPSING"	Fri. 31st May, at 11 a.m.
CANTON	"WAISHING"	Mon. 27th May, at 10 p.m.

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Steamship "GLENIFFER"	...	26th June
Steamship "GLENSHANE"	...	24th July
Motor Vessel "GLENOGLE"	...	7th August

TO SHANGHAI, KORE, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOK.

Steamship "QUARRINGTON COURT"	...	2nd June
Steamship "GLENSEAR"	...	14th June
Motor Vessel "GLENOGLE"	...	22nd June

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NEXT SAILINGS TO EUROPE:—

Pass. S.S. "FULDA"	...	departure 1st June
Freight S.S. "Angr"	...	departure 8th June
Express Freight S.S. "Main"	...	departure 19th June
Pass. S.S. "TRIER"	...	departure 29th June
Express Freight S.S. "Lahn"	...	departure 17th July
Pass. S.S. "DEFFLINGER"	...	departure 27th July
Express Freight S.S. "Isar"	...	departure 14th Aug.
Pass. S.S. "SAARBRUECKEN"	...	departure 24th Aug.
Freight S.S. "Aargau"	...	departure 29th Aug.

Passenger steamers sailing via Manila and Ports to Genoa,
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Freight steamers sailing via Singapore and Ports to Marseilles,
Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen.

NEXT ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:—

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & N. CHINA (Passenger steamers)		JAPAN (Freight steamers)	
Pass.	S.S. "TRIER"	due here	5th June
Freight	S.S. "Lahn"	due here	14th June
Pass.	S.S. "DEFFLINGER"	due here	2nd July
Freight	S.S. "Isar"	due here	12th July
Pass.	S.S. "SAARBRUECKEN"	due here	31st July

